The Weekly Constitution Post.

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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

ERIN.

I stood beside Killarney's lakes,
When autumn tints were in the sky,
And emerald sward with shamrock flakes
Charmed gratefully the eye.

I thought of Erin's glories past,
Her flag that waved beside my own,
When southern shot fell thick and fast,
Where brother's blood was sown.

I thought of Emmet, brave and young,
Who died to hallow Erin's name;
I thought of all her bards who flung
Abroad in song her fame;

Of Moore and his warm patriot strain,
"The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls,"
The Minstrel boy, who e'er again
For his dear country falls.

I thought of Curran's classic word,
That braved a furious, frowning court;
Of tones that all the nation heard,
With faith and freedom fraught.

I thought of many a merry day,
Of laugh and jest and humorous wit,
Of Irish jigs and pipers' play,
With dew to moisten it.

Of jaunting-car, and kirtle red,
Of sparkling eyes for mischief made;
Of Boyne, where Celtic blood was shed
In spots that never fade.

And as I gazed on Erin green
The waters of the lake were stirred,
And sunset shed a dazzling sheen
As sang the vesper bird.

Farewell sweet land, to sorrow born,
And soul-felt tear is freely thine;
Thy sons my country's crest have worn;
Our friendly harps entwine!

DAVID G. ADEE.

LEONIE.

"Miss Cameron."

Leonie Cameron, lazily looking out of a bow-window upon a garden flaming with autumn tints and sunset glow, lifted a pair of soft dark eyes to Mrs. Tollman's face. It was an anxious face just at that moment, and being usually full of placid content, the anxiety was very apparent to Leonie. So after her first careless glance she straightened herself in her low chair, and said, quietly, yet with very appearance of interest—

"What is the matter?"

An awkward pause followed that question.

Mrs. Tollman fidgeted under the inquiring glance of the dark eyes, cleared her throat twice, and finally said, with nervous emphasis—

"John Furber."

Miss Cameron's face seemed to freeze. It was a very beautiful face, with pride for a leading expression. Sweetness lurked in the mouth, intellect beamed from the radiant dark eyes, but pride shadowed all. It carried the small head gracefully erect, swept the folds of the rich dresses with a regal motion. It touched the small patrician hands, and was evident in the well-modulated tones of the refined voice.

"There," Mrs. Tollman said, desiringly, "I've made you mad already, and haven't said anything."

"I am not mad," Leonie answered, and there certainly lurked a smile in her mouth at the good woman's consternation. "But you have not told me what troubles you."

"It's—it's—John, Miss Cameron, and—" then rapidly, as if the words were forced by a fear of her own inability to finish her self-appointed task, she hurried on. "He's my nephew, boss as you know, though his father was a rich man, very rich, and John is in love his mother's place in her life. She's dead, and John was spoiled somewhere between the year she died and two years ago. I don't know where he took to bad ways. He was thought up an idler, upon his father's money, and from idleness to drinking, gambling and bad ways is an easy road. His father is a hard man and he has thrust him out near a year ago and disinherited him. He came here, for love him. I've nothing else to love; husband and children in the graveyard, so I love John."

There was a piteous pleading in the woman's face, but Leonie's was blank, save for an air of polite interest.

"He was most desperate when he came here, but I've coaxed him up a little. But—but—O, Miss Cameron, you know what I want to say. You're beautiful, rich—a lady far above him in education and position, and by staying here for country quiet. I've no right to find fault, but—but—don't flirt with John. He is in trouble, despondent, disinherited, and he's falling in love with you as fast as he can. I believe, if you play with him, he will kill himself, body and soul."

Fairly out of breath with her own earnest utterance, Mrs. Tollman paused, looking pleadingly in Leonie Cameron's face. The expression of polite interest never wavered, as that young lady said—

"If I understand you aright, you wish me to ignore your nephew. It is not so easy, as he is in your house, and I had better leave it."

"Goodness!" cried the widow, aghast at this interpretation of her words. "I never meant that. Where can you find another boarding-place under here?"

"I can return to London."

"I've put my foot in it. John will never forgive me," said Mrs. Tollman, disconsolately.

But there was no sympathy in Leonie's face, and she turned away at last, perplexed and more anxious than ever. And Leonie, sinking back in her chair again, looked at the sunset clouds and variegated foliage, and thought perhaps it was time to return to London.

She had come to S——, weary with a round of fashionable life, tired of flattery, dancing, flirting, and she had found rest and quiet under Mrs. Tollman's motherly care. She was rich, richer far than the landlady had any idea of; but she had no near relatives, only a second cousin to keep her lonely home, and play propriety.

Society constituted itself her amateur guardian, and lying back in her cushioned chair, in the sunset glow, she wondered indolently what society would say about John Furber. It would grant him a rare perfection of manly beauty of face and form, and give the evident traces of dissipation, if it was only known that he was the son of a rich man, and had been educated an idler by profession. But in what holy horror it would turn away with uplifted hands when it was known that he was disinherited, with no home but a room in the house of a widowed aunt eking out her narrow income by taking boarders. It would smile at his biting sarcasms, his brilliant conversation, his cynical sneers, if he was reinstated in his father's favor, but how rude these would be in a poor man.

Leonie, from thinking of society's opinion, quite unconsciously glided into considering her own. This dark-browed man had made a fair portion of her summer pleasure for three months, had been her cavalier in many country walks, drives and sails, had quoted poetry under trees, sung in a superb baritone upon murmuring waters, looked into her eyes on a moonlit porch and whispered delicately-worded flattery. No more than many another man had done. A beauty and rich, Miss Cameron had looked upon more than one languishing suitor and forgotten him when her amusement wearied her. Scarcely a flirt, for she encouraged no downright love-making, but a beautiful, fascinating woman who wounded hearts with merely careless grace.

Musing in the sunset, it was impressed upon the proud heart that unconsciously she had poisoned a life that was already sinking. There were capabilities for better things than dissipation and suicide in John Furber, and she shivered as she thought he might be upon a dangerous precipice, waiting for the clasp of the hand to draw him back, or its repulse to thrust him over. She passed in review her hosts of male friends, and found none who had wakened her heart to hours of such keen pleasure as John Furber had given her. She tried to recall one mind whose grasp of intellect had dwarfed her own as his had done, who had met her fairly in so many arguments and worsted her, and she could only remember soft flattery of her "wonderful mind."

Finally, lifting her eyes with a soft sigh, she saw him leaning against a tree opposite the low window, looking at her. A vivid flush stained her cheek as he said:

"What can you have been thinking of? You have not stirred for half an hour. Only that your eyes were open, I should have thought you asleep."

"Your powers of observation are marvelous," she answered, lightly. "I was dreaming."

"Of what?"

"The world in general, my world in particular. It is almost time I returned there."

She was prepared for some polite show of regret, but not for the ghastly change in his face.

She shuddered, remembering his aunt's words.

"Going away! Why, of course you would be soon," he said, trying to speak carelessly, while his eyes hungrily devoured her face, and his white, parched lips were drawn as if in sharp physical pain.

"I have been here three months," she said, feeling her own heart ache at his misery.

"Yes, yes! You will go, certainly."

"And you," she said, very gently, "you will be in the city, I presume. I should be glad to welcome you to my house."

"No," he said, harshly; "I will not take such advantage of your kindness: I am a man your friends would tell you to shun, Miss Cameron—a man who has wasted life till it is too late to take up the threads again. You do not know, perhaps, that my aunt keeps me here from charity?"

"I know you have offended your father," she answered; "but you are a man, scarcely thirty, and it is cowardly to talk of despair at your age."

Her words cut him like a whip-lash. The dark blood mounted to his forehead as he repeated:

"Coward! I might fight the world yet, but," and here his tone was bitter, and yet strangely pathetic, "the battle is scarcely worth winning. What would I gain? Money? I do not value it. Position? I have thrown it behind me. I have played the fool, and I must take a fool's wages."

"I will not have you say so," she said, roused by an earnestness she never had intended to betray. "You shall not throw away your life."

A hope sprang to his eyes, new there, lightning them to dazzling radiance.

"Miss Cameron—Leonie," he cried, "were there a prize to win, were one heart's hope centred upon me, I would trample down these demon's of temptation. I would prove myself a man if I had any motive."

There was no mistaking the prayer in his eyes, the pleading in his voice.

Only for one moment, close now to the low window, before a hand like a snow-flake fell upon his shoulders, a voice, low and sweet, murmured low in his ear—

"Be a man, for my sake."

She was gone before he spoke again, and he wandered off to the woods to muse upon a possibility of this new life.

The next day Mrs. Tollman lost her summer boarder. Society, languidly contemplating Miss Cameron for the next three years, found her eccentric.

She was gay and grave by flashes, fascinating in either mood, but she was mysteriously unapproachable.

The bravest suitor found himself met at the point where friendly attentions merge into lover's devotion by a wall of icy reserve that was impassable. She never flirted, but she had the reputation of a flirt, because she was popular and admired, and remained single till she was twenty-seven. She was known to be truthful, and she had distinctly told several inquisitive lady friends that she was not engaged, so there was not even the spice of romance in the gossip.

S—— knew her not in those three years, but Mrs. Tollman was the recipient of various hampers of city delicacies from her, and would acknowledge the same by letter.

One of these, dated three years after the beautiful Miss Cameron left S——, after elaborately thanking that young lady for a hamper of dainties, added—

"Do you remember my nephew, John Furber? He left me the day after you did, and I fretted more than a little. But he took a turn for good, heaven be thanked. He worked himself up, and to-day he writes me he has made friends with his father again, and is to be taken partner in a commercial house. His father's to buy it, but John's earned a place too by hard, honest work. O, my dear, I'm happier than I ever thought to be. Perhaps you've heard of the house in London that John is in. But I'll tire you, writing about my own affairs. I wouldn't only I thought perhaps you'd remember John."

"In London," Leonie murmured; "so near me all these three years, and yet never seeking me. Was I too bold? Did I drive him away by showing my heart too plainly? Well, even so, I am glad I gave him the first start toward an honorable manhood. Remember him? Yes, Mrs. Tollman, I do remember John."

She had folded the letter and was dressing for the opera, when a visitor was announced.

"What a barbarous hour," she murmured, not looking at the card. "In a few moments, Jane."

She was robed in her fleecy dress of white lace, over pale blue silk, had clasped diamonds on throat and wrists, and in the little ears, when as she took the opera cloak from the maid's hands, she looked at the card—

"John Furber."

A great heart throb sent the blood over her brow and neck; then it faded, leaving only a soft tint upon the fair cheeks, and in the dark eyes a light of happiness harmonizing well with the smiling lips.

She looked like some visitant from another world, in the radiance of her beauty, as she came across the wide drawing-room to the window where he stood.

He had not heard her light step, but he turned when she was near, showing the stamp of his better life in his noble face.

He held out his hand, looking earnestly into her face, and seeing she spoke only a happy truth as, taking it, she said:

"I am glad to see you."

"Leonie," he said, "you gave me a hope, three years ago, that has borne me above temptation and suffering to a position where I am not ashamed to look any man in the face. Leonie, you bade me—

Blushing brightly, she took up the words as he paused—

"To be a man, John, for my sake."

"And I obeyed you, my love, my darling. I have come for my reward, Leonie, loving you with all my heart, daring now to ask for your love in return."

So, society had a ripple of sensation in a fashionable wedding, when John Furber married Miss Leonie Cameron.

But only you and I, reader, know the romance of that summer in S——, or how John Furber redeemed his manhood for Leonie's sake.

APPLIES TO EVERY LOCALITY.

The following in regard to selling unripe fruit to children, we find in the Baltimore Gazette of Monday and deem it worthy of copying into these columns:

Messrs. Editors:

I would call your attention to the great danger of allowing the sale in our city of fruit in a green state or improper condition. Last night one of my children was suddenly attacked by cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit purchased at a neighboring stall, and was for some time seriously ill. I have heard of many similar cases in this locality proceeding from the same source and think something should be done by the authorities to remedy the evil. It is now the commencement of the fruit season and as it progresses the liability of injury to children will increase. If you would direct attention to this matter in your valuable journal it would be highly appreciated by many fathers of families who are kept in a constant state of anxiety for the health of their children and by none more than your correspondent.

Baltimore, July 3, 1875.

This is one of many communications sent to the Gazette complaining of the nuisance above referred to, and we gladly give it publication. There should be the strictest supervision exercised over the keepers of street stalls where fruit is offered for sale, and the most severe penalties inflicted upon dealers who offer any unripe or decayed fruit. It is almost a general custom among them to select this species of fruit and place it separate from the rest at a greatly reduced price. This is simply a temptation to young children to purchase the very kind that should be rigidly prohibited them, and many cases of serious illness and even death result from the injudicious investment of a few spare pennies.

The tender ages of the children exposed to these seductions prevent their proper understanding of the evil, and to a little boy or girl the acquisition of cherries, oranges, etc., at a wonderfully cheap rate has been and will always be an irresistible passion, and the pleasure is not lessened because in most cases the purchase is clandestine. The dealers, however, are not ignorant of the wrong they are doing, and should be made to suffer severely whenever detected in selling or offering such hurtful fruit. We would urge that the Board of Health, and all city officers whose authority enables them to act in the matter, see to the suppression of this petty but pernicious traffic. Every dealer detected in this flagrant offense against the constitutions of the children should be promptly deprived of his license, if he can be subjected to no greater punishment. Let the matter be taken in hand at once, and a final stop be put to these transactions, by which a healthful luxury is converted into a baleful poison.

A FEW days ago the daughter of a gentleman residing in New Hampshire was cleaning a bird cage, when its inmates escaped and flew out into the yard. Her exclamation of surprise started up a Newfoundland dog owned by the family, which ran out, and suddenly putting his paw upon the bird, which had alighted upon a small shrub, held it to the ground, holding it there until caught, uninjured, and returned to its cage.

[For The Post.]

HOPING.

Dear, I stand among the crimson roses,
Whilst afar the daylight slowly dies,
Giving clouds whereon nights' shade reposes
Gorgeous tints,—a farewell to the skies.

And I gaze with longing on the glory,
Other lips may whisper and not start,
But there comes the accents of a story,
Floating on the breeze to chill my heart.

I remember one calm evening vanished,
Oh! its radiant beauty lingers yet,
Have you all the Pasts thoughts rudely banished,
Or does memory bring a strange regret.

I remember how the harsh words spoken,
Dimmed the misty splendor of the night,
How through years the golden link then broken,
Came to haunt and mock my loveless sight

Here among the scenes that then delighted,
Shall we never by the river's side,
Walk old ways, that once our love united?
Shall all be lost, and Fate thus gratified?

No! for from the Past's poor dying embers,
Comes one thought that gives me strength to wait,
Your heart shrine my offering remembers,
And may give the gift again, though late.

So I stand and shape my idle dreaming,
To that time when old hope shall be given,
Power to find a joy the past redeeming,
Power to find through all this love a Heaven.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

LIGHTNING STROKES AND RODS.

[Phila. Ledger, 3d.]

During the succession of thunder storms on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of this week lightning strokes have been frequent in the vicinity of the city. The damage to property has not been great, and fortunately there has been but little loss of life, considering the number of places and objects reported as having been struck. As usual, trees, chimneys and other lofty objects have been the most frequent subjects, but we have some instances in which objects of less altitude have suffered, such as the kitchens of dwelling houses and a horse and cart on an open street. We have also a circumstantial report from Pottstown, in Montgomery county, of a lightning stroke there upon a dwelling furnished at both ends with lightning rods, the electricity having leaped from the rods to the roof and other timber work of the house. The effects of these recent phenomena being very accessible for investigation, it might add to our quite imperfect knowledge of the behavior of atmospherical electricity in heavy thunder storms and in relation to the proper adjustment and connections of lightning rods for protection, if some of our skilled electricians—of whom we have quite a number, practical and professional—would examine carefully and make report of these instances so close at hand, and while accurate information about them is fresh.

In every instance wherein it is alleged that a building furnished with one or more lightning rods has been damaged by lightning, there should be careful and thorough inquiry by some competent person into the facts and surroundings. Such inquiry should embrace a minute examination of the conductor as to its material; its height above the top of the building; its cross section; whether it is of one material throughout; whether its dimensions are the same from end to end; whether if of iron in one part and copper, or other metal, in another; the cross section of the iron part of the rod is greater or less than that of the copper or other portion; whether the rod is continuous, or has been broken or damaged by bad usage or corrosion; whether it is carried down below the foundations and to what depth the lower end is buried, and in what kind of soil, moist or dry, earth or rock; the insulation was complete or defective; what kind of insulation had been attempted; whether any insulation was likely to be beneficial or injurious; what apparent cause there was for the leap of the electricity from the rod to the body of the building; and finally what metallic bodies were in or part of the building or near it, which it might have been an advantage or disadvantage to connect with or avoid. These matters require scientific investigation. The basis of scientific investigation is methodical observation of facts and phenomena by skilled men; and the careful collation and study of facts and phenomena so observed lead to certainty and safety. There has been very little of this in respect to lightning rods since Franklin's time, yet during the intervening period nearly the whole existing body of electrical knowledge has been acquired.

The question of how much or how little protection is obtainable from a lightning rod has been left too much to empiricism; and when once a conductor has been put up it has been too much the habit of the owner to consider the thing as done for all time, as if the rods and their connections need no further attention forever. A lightning-rod, under some circumstances, may turn out to be not only a delusion but a snare; while, on the other hand, a rod kept in good condition, properly put up in the first place, of the right proportions and materials, and with rational underground connections we have no doubt is a real protection. In cities, the right connections are the underground systems or iron pipes for water and gas. The University, the Franklin Institute and our practiced telegraph electricians might make the recent lightning strokes the occasions for some profitable teaching to the public.

HOW TRAIN-BOYS GET RICH.

The train-boys think they haven't much of an opportunity in this world, and other people think they are a nuisance. One of them tells the New Orleans Picayune one way in which they impose upon their employers: "You see," he says, "each boy is furnished with just so much fruit, so many books and papers, and he is either obliged to show them up at the end of the route or else turn over the money for which they must have been sold. The only way it can be done is this: We sell a book to a passenger for $1 50. He reads it and then we give him a new book worth 50 cents for the one he has read. He is generally willing to make the exchange, and reads the new one. This, when read, he is ready to swap for a 10 cent paper, which he leaves in the car, when he gets out. This paper we pick up and put back in our pile, having all our books and papers and $1 50. That is about the only show we have; without it we could not make a decent living."

GALLANTRY AT SEA.

Presentations were made on Tuesday last, on board the screw steamer Indiana, then lying in the Huskisson Dock, to six seamen of that vessel, in recognition of their heroic conduct in the saving of life at sea under circumstances of great peril to themselves. Medals have been sent by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society for presentation to the men whose names were John Finn, John Keefe, John Williams, Charles Hendrickson, Matthew Power and Mike Corif. The society was represented by Mr. Thomas Hanmer, of the Sailors' Home, and the interesting ceremony took place in the presence of General Lucius Fairchild, the United States Consul at Liverpool; Professor J. E. Nourse, of the United States Navy, on his way to the International Geographical Convention to be held in Paris on the 8th of next month; Captain Clarke, Mr. Symons, Mr. Tennant, and other gentlemen.

The circumstances under which the men displayed their gallantry occurred on the night of the 3d of last December, when led by Mr. R. W. Sargeant, (then first officer of the Indiana, now the Captain of the steamship Abbottsford, of the American line), they manned the life boat in a heavy sea, the ship rolling violently, and proceeded to the rescue of ten of the crew of the Avena, of Sligo, which was dismasted, and had seven feet of water in the hold. They succeeded in saving the lives of all the men, though the sea was so heavy that the life boat was swamped alongside the ship. It appeared that the Avena was passed about three hours before the Indiana hove in sight by a large steamship, the sea then running so high that it was impossible to render assistance. A framed and glazed testimonial from the Shipwrecked Mariners Society had also been sent for Captain James T. Morse (the Marine Superintendent of the American Steamship Company and Red Star Lines, who temporarily commanded the ship for that voyage,) but that gentleman was not present to receive it, and Captain Sargeant was also absent, being on his ship. Mr. Hanmer, however, said that Captain Clarke, the present commander, who on the eventful night in December was a passenger on the ship and kindly represented the circumstances to General Fairchild, through whom they were laid before the Shipwrecked Mariners' Board in London, had offered to take the testimonial across the Atlantic, and hand it to Captain Morse, as well as the silver medal of the society to Mr. Sargeant. After some observations to the men, commending them for the courage they had shown, Mr. Hanmer handed the silver medals to General Fairchild for presentation to them. The General, in delivering them to the men, remarked that what they had done was an act of bravery and humanity, and he was sure that, under similar circumstances, they would perform the same heroic service. International recognitions of this kind tended to bind two great nations in an indissoluble bond of brotherhood, and also to promote good feeling and emulation in the best sense between the sailors of the United States and England. The presentation was cordially acknowledged by the men.—[Liverpool Courier, June 12.

A FRUITLESS EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

A prisoner in Paris lately received a letter containing merely a lock of hair wrapped in the leaf of a small book. The jailor did not consider the souvenir important enough to be delivered, but a few days after came a similar enclosure, and yet another. This aroused suspicion, and the Governor took the matter in hand. He examined the leaf of the book. It was only that of a common novel, twenty six lines on a page. Then he studied the hair, and noticed the small quantity of the gift. Counting the hairs, he found them of unequal length, and twenty-six in number, the same as the lines of the page. Struck with the coincidence, he laid the hairs along the line of the page which they respectively reached, beginning at the top with the smallest hair. After some trouble, he found that the end of each hair pointed to a different letter, and that these letters combined formed a slang sentence, which informed the prisoner that his friends were on the watch, and that the next time he left the prison to be examined, an attempt would be made to rescue him. The Governor laid his plans accordingly, the attempt at rescue was made, but the rescuers fell into their own trap.

A MILLINER MOURNING FOR HER BONNET.

A milliner in Cincinnati made and hung outside of her door a hat, to show how pretty a hat could be made by applying within. One day it disappeared from its accustomed nail, and the milliner mourned for it. She resolved to recover that hat if it was worn by any woman in Cincinnati. After pacing the fashionable promenades at fashionable hours for several days, she spied the hat with a pretty woman under it and a dandy man at her side. The milliner followed the pair. She could not be mistaken. Finally she stepped up to the woman, and, tapping her on the shoulder, told her to get out from under that hat. The woman was indignant at the implication, and said she had bought the hat in a distant city. The milliner was in dead earnest, and threatened to invoke police interference if the woman did not come down with the hat. Then the hat came down, and the woman continued her walk with the bare sky for a covering.

FARM NOTES.

MANGOLDS AND SUGAR BEETS FOR SWINE.

For cheap winter food for store pigs and breeding sows, I know of nothing equal to mangolds and sugar beets, excepting skim milk; and if I could have beets twice a day and milk once, I should think their food about as near right as possible. Sugar beets are the most nutritious of all roots, except potatoes, and contain over seventeen per cent, of organic matter, a large part of which is sugar, and that is just what is wanted to keep up the animal heat in winter, yet they contain so much water that they are more suitable than corn for any but fattening stock. Half a bushel a day is sufficient for a hog.—[Cor. in N. E. Farmer.

A SUCKING COW.

The Chantauqua Farmer contains the following:

T. C. W., Akron, O., writes: I have a valuable cow that has taken to sucking herself dry. Can you or any one of your subscribers tell me how to cure this habit?

It seems to be entirely impossible to break some cows of this habit, hence a great many persons have come to the conclusion, after many experiments, that it is best to put the cow into a beef barrel. The following method of treating a self-sucking cow is said to be effectual: Put a strap around her neck and another about midway around her body. Take a stout stick about the size of a hoe handle, and long enough to reach from one strap to the other. Pass the sticks between the fore legs and fasten it to both straps. It will be impossible for her to suck with it on.

NOTES.

Buckwheat sown with potatoes drives away the potato bug. This is simple and can easily be tried. The bugs will not disturb potatoes on land where buckwheat had been raised the previous year.

Toads are very beneficial to gardens. They destroy large numbers of bugs, which would otherwise prove destructive to vegitation. Every available means for securing the destruction of noxious insects should be made use of.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, in the grasshopper region of Nebraska, thinks the "general government should do something to destroy them among the hatching grounds in the mountains and such efforts would be for the honor and profit of the nation."

THE STOCKINGS OF THE PERIOD.

[Home Journal.]

The Paris shops are full of the most fanciful designs in this one detail of feminine attire. They are made in cream color, lemon color, orange yellow, straw color, pink, pale blue, pale green, lilac, light brown, dark brown, crimson, scarlet, purple—in short, in every shade of every color. But the precise tint is only half the question; the designs worked upon the stockings are by far the most important part of it, as regards fashion, and these are of the most varied description.

One pair of stockings which excited much admiration from the passers of a certain well-known shop in Paris was in lemon color, and the instep of each foot was covered with bunches of black currants, with their twigs and leaves, most delicately embroidered in the colored silks.

Another example of ornamentation lay close at hand, in the form of a black silk stocking, round the leg of which a garter of pink rosebuds and leaves winding upward from the ankle was exquisitely embroidered. This last fashion is very popular just now. Stockings so embroidered are, of course, enormously dear. Few women can afford to buy many such expensive articles of dress as these garlanded stockings; therefore it becomes a matter of eager competition among the leaders of fashion to secure as many specimens of the latest rage as their purses will allow. The mania is instilled, and henceforth the woman of the world takes rank according to her stockings. Garlands of flowers do not hold the field alone, it must be observed. In some cases inscriptions and devices are embroidered round the legs of the modern stockings, and rows and patterns are worked in colored silk stars or spots. The ground, however, of all this work must, on no account be white.

BITE OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

[St. Augustine (Fla.) Press.]

A post-office agent traveling in Texas tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake as an antidote for the bite of that reptile. In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer, who spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance, an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the nose by a large rattlesnake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall. The cure was rapid and effectual.

VARIETIES.

THE centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, will occur on the 6th of next August.

GOVERNOR TILDEN has commuted the sentence of Daniel Doran, who was to be executed at Lockport, to imprisonment for life.

"GRACE, MERCY, AND PEACE."—Theodore Tilton was at Plymouth Church on Sunday, and listened to Mr. Beecher's sermon.

DURING the past year one million dollars' worth of coral was fished up out of the depths of the Mediterranean by the coral gatherers of Naples.

THE ladies of Savannah have formed a society which prohibits any member purchasing wearing apparel which shall exceed twenty-five cents a yard.

A COMMON practice among British soldiers is to commit some small theft in order to get their release from the army at the cost of a short imprisonment.

THE devil has got a story afloat that up in Floyd county, Iowa, the boys who were converted in the revivals last winter are already prospecting the orchards.

THE mausoleum which is to contain the remains of Marshal Prim, has been completed at Madrid, and was recently dedicated with impressive ceremonies in the presence of an immense assemblage of people.

THERE is such a thing as keeping too cool in the sultry season. A negro living on a farm near Richmond, Va., died last week of pleurisy contracted by sleeping in a hammock in the ice-house during the recent warm nights.

A GIRL in Maine recently left her clothing in an open boat and hid herself, and when her parents were crying and saying that if they had her back they would obey her slightest wish, she appeared and said she wanted to marry Jake.

A MAN in Portland, Ore., thought he recognized an old friend, and proceeded to slap him heartily on the back and exclaim, "Hello, old feller, where in h—ll did you come from?" before he found out that it wasn't his friend, but the Rev. E. Payson Hammond, the revivalist.

"SIR," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied his opponent, "but to judge from your size, appearance, and constant buzzing, I should think you belonged to the class generally called insect."

A MUSICIAN in Spain recently attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a cord made by rolling together a number of violin strings, but a favorite monkey amused himself by playing with his master's bow on this new sort of violin, and made such a noise as to wake up every one in the house, and the musician was cut down in time to save his life.

AN infant was killed under singular circumstances in New York city recently. The mother was sitting on her doorstep with her child, nineteen months old, in her arms, when suddenly a small block of white granite, weighing three pounds, struck the child on the head, fracturing his skull, and inflicting fatal injuries. Upon investigating the matter it was discovered that the stone had fallen from a window sill of the fifth story of the house, where it had been placed for the purpose of keeping the blinds closed.

THE "ruling passion" was strongly illustrated the other day in the report of an investigating committee who, having instructions to inquire into the death of a Mexican bandit in Inyo county, California, certified: "We, the undersigned members, who were sent by the committee of six to investigate and find all particulars regarding the killing of the Mexican, do find that the man was one of the robbers or bandits, and that his name was Jose Maria Guerro; that we found him in the canon described, and that we buried him according to Hoyle."

A SOUTHERN correspondent forwards an obituary notice of a boy baby, a bit of writing which he thinks is just as good as the Philadelphia article. The notice concludes as follows: "No more will its bright eyes sparkle, its rosy cheeks flush with intense ardor and devotion for its now bereaved parents, and gladden their hearts with merry happy prattle in this world. But he will sweetly sleep—

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses the blue,
Under the lilies the gray."

THE busiest man in Russia is Prince Gortschakoff. He rises at six A. M., reads letters until eight; his secretary reads or analyzes to him the more important articles of intelligence in the daily papers of Europe, he lunches at noon, walks an hour, receives visits from one to four, answers letters from four to eight, dines and spends the evening at the Empress of Germany's cottage. The most interesting portion of Prince Gortschakoff's correspondence is the letters he gets from ladies. He begs every Russian lady about to quit St. Petersburg to write him frequently and tell him everything she sees and hears. In this way he is kept familiar with all the public, private, and secret history of Europe. The old fellow evidently knows where to look for news.

ADVICE to the ladies from the Boston Traveller: "Women should not wear striped stockings, as they value their precious legs, for the aniline dyes used in producing certain colors are poisonous, and cause the worst kind of malignant sores—and of all nuisances sore legs must be the worst and most destructive of beauty. Strength, grace, and good looks are walked away on such legs. A great American genius, the late Mr. Hawthorne, has said that a white stocking, is infinitely more effective than a black one; and, certainly, white stockings and little, low black shoes form a *chaussure* that has no equal for feminine feet and legs, and that is far superior to one that has all the colors of the rainbow. Striped stockings on women are as much out of place as striped shoes would be on men.

THE BOSTON BOY-MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

The Governor and Council have agreed finally not to commute the sentence of Jesse Pomeroy. This is not surprising, but in strict accordance with the highest reach of the law, as it is. That the law is totally incompetent to touch such human mysteries as this fellow is perfectly evident. Some time we shall have learned from our failures what to do with the Jesse Pomeroys; at present there seems no alternative against the boy's judicial murder.—Springfield Republican, Saturday.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 10, 1875.

How do you like the figures in your tax receipts?

THE people groan and sweat under their heavy load of taxes, and yet there is not a Ring organ in this city that has one word to say in their behalf.

THE ax is still at work in the Treasury Department and the clerks are growing quite nervous. This would be a good time to send the political tax-gatherer into their midst.

A WHITE man has sued a colored hotel keeper in Washington under the Civil Rights bill, for refusing him accommodations. He evidently thinks that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

THE latest estimate of losses from the floods in the valley of the Garonne is put at $60,000,000 and 3,000 lives. What a tale of horror and desolation these figures convey. President McMahon is giving his personal attention to the sufferers in the inundated district.

IT is estimated that Hon. J. M. Edmunds has sent 10,000 of his five dollar begging letters into the State of Pennsylvania alone. When a set of leaders who have pocketed millions of the public funds under all sorts of thin disguises get so low as to beg five dollar donations over the country, it is about time that they would step down and out.

"If the people of the United States are favorably impressed with this long continued Republican rule, with its animosity and its actions, there is no need of a political change."—POST.

We think so too.—Gazette.

But the people don't happen to be favorably impressed with Radical rule. The frauds and corruptions that have been committed under the Administration caused the tidal wave of public indignation in 1874, which will be largely increased in 1875.

RUSSELL ERRETT has been appointed chief organizer in this State. We notice that the Radical State and Sub-Committees are made up almost exclusively from the ranks of those who opposed the adoption of the new Constitution. The people of Pennsylvania should remember that these men have pledged themselves to emasculate and destroy that instrument at the first opportunity and restore the old *regime* of the King. If they would have protection against this Ring, they must vote against it this fall.

"IT is finished" and yet unfinished. After a trial of six months and after deliberating nine days and nights, the jury in the Tilton-Beecher case yesterday came into court, and Judge Neilson being satisfied that they would not agree upon a verdict discharged them. The Jury stood nine for Beecher and three for Tilton when they came into court. This will probably be the end of this case in court, as it is hardly probable that it will ever be tried over again. If it would only prove the end of this miserable scandal, the American people and Christian people everywhere might feel grateful. But it will be talked over and thrust upon the public attention for years yet, and it will be a long time before its evil influences are banished from the land.

THE Gazette makes some very vague and indefinite remarks about the Cincinnati Water Works Ring who have recently been indicted for the alleged embezzlement of a few thousand dollars. We have been waiting patiently for some time to hear that organ make a remark or two concerning the Pittsburgh Ring and the waste of money that characterizes the administration of the city government. But it is as silent as a collapsed oyster. It does not need to go to Cincinnati to find a text from which to discourse upon the waste and extravagance of Rings. Let it seek out the devious ways of our own Water Works, and it will find ample room to discourse by the volume. We would be pleased to hear the voice of our neighbor upon the subjects of debt and taxation. Of course we are aware that the Ring has ordered that there shall be no discussion of these questions pending the campaign, but could not one of the organs break through the edict, just by way of novelty and originality?

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Greene county states that the Democratic vote of that county is 3,300 and the Republican vote 1,700 and desires to know whether three Democratic Commissioners could be elected under the Constitution which only allows two Commissioners to be voted for by each elector? Three Democrats could be elected by dividing the vote between three candidates, as thus: Taking Brown, Jones and Smith as candidates, and separating the county into three equal districts according to the Democratic vote for the distribution of tickets. In district No. 1, Brown and Jones are voted for. In district No. 2, Jones and Smith are voted for. In district No. 3 one-third of the tickets are voted for Smith and Brown, one-third for Brown and Jones and one-third for Jones and Smith. Out of 3,300 votes this would give each of the candidates about 2,200 votes. But should there be an error made in the distribution of votes, two Republicans might possibly be elected. If either party should try to elect all three of the candidates, they would be liable to lose two of them unless they had three votes to one of the opposition. One of the three might get all the votes, while a division between the others might leave them in a minority of the two opposition candidates. The 7th Section of Art. XIV. of the Constitution provides that each elector shall vote for two Commissioners, and the three highest shall be declared elected. There is no requirement that the minority Commissioners shall be of opposite politics from the majority. The object of the section, however, is to give the minority party a representative on the Board of Commissioners, and the correct idea is to give effect to the intention of the Constitution in every county. But as we have said either party may elect all three by a careful distribution of the vote in counties where they have a sufficiently large majority. But aside from the evident injustice of doing such a thing, even where it is possible, either party attempting it risks losing two out of the three, unless their vote is three to one compared with the opposition.

PRESIDENTS—OLD TIME SINCERITY—MODERN INSINCERITY.

Those who will read and study the official papers and acts of the early Presidents, and compare them with the papers and acts of the Republican—so-called, latest President, General Grant, cannot avoid being struck with the contrast. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were honest, upright, straightforward men. Undoubtedly, being human, like the rest of mankind, they had their faults; but among the faults there was not the fatal fault of insincerity. Much may be forgiven, politically and generally, in the case of a man who is honest and sincere. He may err, but his errors are those of the judgment and not of wicked intention. He may mislead, unintentionally; but he is incapable of deliberate misrepresentation. Such a character commands our respect.

The student of history will search in vain for any evidence of insincerity or double-dealing in the official or private actions of the early Presidents we have named. The reason is perfectly simple, and no one can by any possibility misunderstand it. The men were honest, and did not set self above the good of the people. No other explanation than this is needed. They obeyed the requirements of the Constitution; they faithfully executed the laws; they were satisfied with the salary which Congress had fixed, they made no attempt to add to the expenses of the government by weak extravagance or foolish display, they attended to their public duties honorable and in good faith; they made their private fortunes and their individual comfort subservient to the public welfare. In short, they were fair, square American citizens—men whom the world will of necessity always feel compelled to respect and honor. Parties were as decided and bitter in their day, as they are now; and personalities were not wanting in the political campaigns of those olden times; but men could not point to desecrations of the high office of President; to gift taking; to nepotism; to Presidential shielding of corruption; to Presidential lobbying for salary grabbing, double pay, and retrospective change and increase of pay for the President; to notorious appointments of unfit and corrupt men to office; to bold attempts to subvert the Constitution through the instrumentality of an unscrupulous Attorney General and a pliant Lieutenant General of the army; to low scheming for a nomination for a Third Term of office; and, to cap the climax, to a double tongued exculpatory letter, so weak and infantile that all men of ordinary sagacity see all through it. These things which were wanting in our early Presidents, are not wanting now. Our present chief magistrate has made himself the ally and the defender of knaves; and, for the paltry sake of being regarded as a political leader he has consented to become a partner in all the tricks of the trade. Hoping to lead others, he has himself been led away, by small and incompetent men from the deep water in which such men as Cameron and Morton know how to navigate, to the shallow waters of the coast upon which his political bark is soon to be wrecked.

Does it not seem strange, that such an individual should have been so honored by the American people; that he should have been twice elected to the highest office in the world; and that he should have surrounded himself or allowed himself to be surrounded by such blighting influences, leading him to such an ignominious end? For, very soon, these very sycophants who now surround him, and retain his personal favor by their subserviency or their mercenary sympathy, will be yelping at his heels, as, one after another, the larger politicians who set him up as a little God, will desert him as a little man. Nothing can atone for the absence of these characteristics, and the want of them necessitates the verdict which history must give, that this modern political military President was made so by accident and that he was never worthy of it. As we predicted long ago, his own party will ere long repudiate him, and his acts.

REST FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic party has been working up a heavy grade against powerful odds for many years, in order to bring back our government to its foundation principles; to restore that virtue, liberty and independence, so beautifully enunciated in our glorious declaration, which had been practically annihilated by the dominant political party; to tear down and remove the dishonest and dangerous leaders of Radicalism; and to place in power once more that great party whose principles and practices in former days gave to our people the best and most economical government of the world.

A party capable of holding to its principles, and of persistently resisting to the extent of its ability the encroachments of an unscrupulous governmental majority, intoxicated with power, and reckless of the public good, must command the respect of mankind, even if it should err; but when it is obviously striving only for the right, and to secure to the masses the solid advantages of proper government, it impels the admiration even of many of its political opponents. This is the position which the Democratic party of the United States now occupies.

Republicans, who have hitherto sought out only the vilest words of the dictionary with which to stigmatize their political opposers, have at length been made to see that there is good in Democracy. They perceive also that the weather is becoming very warm, outside, and that the inside places, crowded with fattened Republicans, are becoming terrifically and unendurably hot. Hence in this emergency it is not surprising to find many Republicans, not only in Pennsylvania, but in surrounding States, nobly volunteering to relieve the Democrats of the drudgery of politics, and to run the Democratic machine themselves. They are ready to point out what kind of platforms to make; where and when to make them; who to nominate; and accompanying their suggestions with wonderfully shrewd prognostications of the results of the coming election in Ohio, in Maine, and in old Pennsylvania, which appear to have been all settled in advance. Under these favoring circumstances we Democrats should accept these kind manipulations, these charming evidences of friendly interest for the welfare of Democratic people, light our cigar, lean back in our rural chair, and rest. Never before, during the decade now ending, have we poor workies been allowed such an opportunity as this. They charge nothing, either; our worthy Republican friends will merely put it down in their books. We lament to say that this excessive liberality on the part of our late opponents appears to arise wholly from the fact that at present they are entirely idle, on Republicanism. They have made their nominations in our State, and they have nothing else to do. Grant has opened out, and shut up their shop.

CALLING FOR SINEWS.

The Radical leaders are in a desperate strait, and finding it next to impossible longer to draw from the Treasury, under one pretext and another, sufficient funds to carry on their campaigns, in addition to levying a tribute of one per cent. on the salaries of clerks and Federal officials, are sending begging letters over the country, imploring the faithful to come down with the greenbacks, so that the honest will of the people may not be expressed at the ballot-box.

The letter we give below was sent to a gentleman, who formerly voted the Republican ticket, but who is now so thoroughly disgusted with the rottenness of Radicalism, that, instead of sending $5 to Mr. Edmunds, he will vote against the Radical ticket at the approaching election. We give this letter as a specimen of the desperate condition of the Administration party, and the struggle they are making to continue in their corrupt exercise of official power. This begging epistle ought to disgust every honest man with the men and the party who send it out. It is as follows:

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In view of the approaching Presidential campaign and the State elections which are to occur the coming Autumn, this committee has been directed to provide for the immediate and thorough re-organization of the Republican party, and the circulation of such documents as will be essential for the work.

Assuming you to be a Republican, desirous of maintaining the ascendency of the Republican party, and thus securing the benefit of Republican principles, and that to do this, you are willing to contribute, to reasonable extent, in providing the necessary and legitimate means to support the Republican party, both in the form of the personal effort and with the contribution of money, we hope you may be willing to send to the Committee (5) Five dollars to be expended as above indicated.

The Committee desire to enter upon their duty at once, and it is of the utmost importance that they be able to make up the list of contributors and those who will take an active part in the work and to judge the extent of the means to be at their disposal of the first day of the coming month.

Please reply under cover of the enclosed envelope and greatly oblige the committee and

Your Obedient Servant
J. M. EDMUNDS.
Secretary.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Commercial gives a singular answer to a correspondent from Greene county. This correspondent sent a similar inquiry to the one answered in this paper yesterday morning relative to the election of all three of the county Commissioners by one party, in counties where there are large majorities. The following is the Commercial's answer entire:

As we did not make the new Constitution, and have no responsibility for its contents, we do not feel called upon to solve the problems that arise under it. We therefore submit the above to any one more inclined that we are to figure out the results probable under the humbug system of limited voting.

It is very true that the Commercial did not make the new Constitution. On the contrary it led the State Ring in opposition to its adoption, and is still opposed to it, for the simple reason that it put a curb upon the operations of the Ring. With the adoption of the Constitution there came an end of all the fat pickings of the State Ring at Harrisburg; and the Rings of the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, could no longer pile up debt and taxes upon the people, at their own sweet will.

What would be more natural then, than that the Commercial should have opposed and still opposes the Constitution? It matters not whether it is ignorance of its provisions, or inborn hatred of the instrument itself, that impels our contemporary to refuse to solve any problems that may arise under it, there is no mistaking its animus. It never can preserve its equanimity when it thinks over the subject and recalls to mind the overwhelming defeat sustained by the Ring, in spite of the well laid scheme in Philadelphia to prevent its adoption by the familiar process of counting fraudulent votes.

We willingly relieve our contemporary of all responsibility in connection with the formation and ratification of the new Constitution. If he had had his way about it, we would still have had uninterrupted Ring rule at the State capital, and the "roosters" and "pinchers" would be still in their glory. The Commercial is not responsible and the people know it.

(From The Daily Post, July 5.)

JULY 4TH 1775--1875.

Yesterday was the 99th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and the 100th anniversary of a state of war. The Revolution was actually in progress for more than a year before the Declaration. A brief resume of the condition of things one hundred years ago will not be without interest to the present generation.

There were a number of causes which led to the separation between the Colonies and the mother country, but the main issue upon which the Revolutionary movement was based was the right claimed by the British Parliament "to exercise dominion as the only supreme and legislative power over all the American Colonies." The power of taxation was not all that was assumed, though it doubtless took the fastest hold upon the minds of the people. Parliament also claimed the right of multiplying officers at pleasure, and assigning them fees to be paid by the colonists without the sanction of the Provincial Assemblies. The courts, also, were tampered with, and there had been interference with the right of trial by jury.

Where the royal charters had not been abrogated their provisions had been grossly violated by the King and his Ministry. Separation was inevitable, but it was no doubt precipitated by the stupid obstinacy of George III. and the more arrogant members of his Cabinet. The Continental Congress, which assembled in 1774, made a moderate demand for Colonial rights, but at the same time couched in the most explicit language.

It was held that Colonial representation in Parliament would be practically impossible, but it was also insisted that all taxation for raising revenue for America should first be sanctioned by the Colonial Assemblies of the districts to be affected, the regulation of trade however to be left to Parliament. The Continental Congress planted itself upon the common law of England, and among other rights asserted the following: The right of trial by a jury of the vicinage; of petitioning the King, and of holding public meetings to consider grievances. It denounced the maintenance of standing armies in times of peace, without the consent of the local Legislatures.

The Acts of Parliament to which it was declared "Americans could never submit" were—1. The Sugar Act; 2. The Stamp Act; 3. The Acts for quartering troops; 4. The Tea Act; 5. The Acts for the trial in Great Britain of offenses in America; 6. The Boston Port Bill; 7. The Quebec Act, 8. The Act for regulating the Government of Massachusetts; 9. The Act suspending the New York Legislature. All the measures proposed by the Congress were peaceable. There was also to be a loyal address to His Majesty; another to the people of Great Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America. The most important, however, was the plan of entering into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association. Adams describes the debates as characterized by "a moderation, an acuteness, and a minuteness equal to that of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Council," while Chatham in Parliament praised the "decency, firmness, and wisdom" of the Congress.

Although the Revolution was actually inaugurated by the assembling of the Continental Congress it moved slowly, and many of the prominent men who were engaged in it, really had no thought but that England would do the Colonies justice. Even in 1774 Washington wrote as follows:

I think I can announce it as a fact, that it is not the wish or interest of that government (Massachusetts) or any other upon this continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence; but this you may rely on, that none of them will ever submit to the loss of their valuable rights or privileges, which are essential to the happiness of every free State, and without which, life, liberty, and property, are rendered totally insecure.

Prior to the 4th of July 1775, a number of important events had occurred including the battle of Lexington, April 19; the capture of Ticonderoga May 12th, and the battle of Bunker Hill June 17. Congress had also emitted $3,000,000 in bills of credit for the common defense. Still Congress was irresolute, and public men were divided in opinion.

It was on the 6th day of July, 1775, one hundred years ago to-morrow, that Congress exhibited resolution and put forth its first declaration of the causes and necessity of taking up arms. The hostile acts at Lexington and Concord, Boston, Charleston and at other points, were enumerated and the statement closed with the following words by Thomas Jefferson:

We have not raised armies with designs of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent States. Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure. We exhibit to mankind the spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation or even suspicion of offense. In our native land, in defense of the freedom that is our birthright, for the protection of our property against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

But even after this Congress passed a resolution offered by Mr. John Jay to once more petition the King and said "we beseech your Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of your faithful Colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their Common Councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects, and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's Colonies may be repealed."

But all these attempts at reconciliation failed, and a year subsequent the final declaration come, and the separation became absolute. But we doubt whether either Samuel Adams, Hancock, Gerry, Patrick Henry, Washington or Jefferson, or the most sanguine of the revolutionists of one hundred years ago, anticipated such a glorious result of their labors and patriotism as would greet them to-day if they could revisit the scenes of their early struggles and privations.

Instead of 3,000,000 people on the eve of a desperate struggle for freedom, to-day we have 45,000,000 enjoying its blessings, a large portion of whom to-day will celebrate the glorious deeds of their ancestry.

THE CILLEY DUEL.

J. Watson Webb hauls the Rev. John S. C. Abbot over the coals for his sensational account of the Cilley affair. Mr. Webb says "that the present generation may not be misled by this purely sensational article, permit me to give you the following facts, deliberately certified to by Mr. Graves in his report of his first interview with Mr. Cilley:"

"After Mr. Cilley had read your note, he said: 'I decline giving Colonel Webb the meeting he demands.' I inquired, 'On what grounds?' Mr. Cilley answered. 'On the ground that by the Constitution I am not responsible for words spoken in debate.' I continued. 'You take no exception, then, to Colonel Webb, personally?' Mr. Cilley said—'Certainly not. I am not personally acquainted with Colonel Webb, but he is the friend of many of my associates, and I have never heard anything against his character as a gentleman. The United States Bank question has entered largely into politics, and is the leading political question of the day, and I shall exercise my right to deal with it as I please.' Mr. Cilley retained your note."

This appeared to be satisfactory all around, but Webb asserts that Henry A. Wise insisted upon Graves making further demands in writing which resulted in a meeting and the death of Cilley.

DIFFERENT juries take different views of the same subject occasionally. The following clipped from the New York Times, shows how different juries estimate damages for the same alleged libel. The Times says:

Our readers will remember the libel case in which the London Athenæum was condemned by a Scotch jury to pay £1,275 for stating certain undeniable facts about a firm of map publishers. The Athenæum was disposed to submit to his shameful verdict, but being much pressed to appeal, it at last consented, and the result ought to induce other newspapers to follow the same course whenever pig-headed juries inflict heavy fines upon them for telling the truth. The appeal was taken to the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh, and the Judge expressed a decided opinion that the "amount of damages was utterly unjustified by the evidence." The other side agreed to leave the matter to the court, and ultimately the damages were assessed at £100, and half the expenses [of the Athenæum's counsel were allowed. If the original verdict had stood, it would have been absurd to talk any longer of freedom of the press in England.

The freedom of the press in America is quite as much in danger from excessive and unjustifiable verdicts as in England, or elsewhere. In the case above quoted, for the mere criticism of an author's production, we find a jury assessing damages at $6,576, while the court more reasonable and just in its estimate of things places it at $500 and allows the defendant half his expenses.

OUR LIBEL SUIT.

Brother Grayson of the Crawford Democrat, speaks out on the recent outrageous verdict. He says:

If public opinion is worth anything, the Pittsburgh POST has cause to feel much consoled, for we have never known an instance of so complete a concurrence of sentiment as the press of the State has expressed in regard to the recent infamous verdict of an Allegheny county jury in regard to the suit for libel against the proprietors of that paper. And certainly every man of that jury must regret his concurrence in such a verdict. Why, every day far worse things are said than that for which THE POST was prosecuted. For the life of us we cannot see how twelve honest men, bound by a solemn oath, could render a verdict so conflicting with justice and common sense. What THE POST published amounted to nothing more than indiscretion, and such we feel warranted to say is the opinion of an impartial, unbiassed and unbought public.

MINOR NOTES.

HON. ASA PACKER is said to be worth twenty million of dollars.

GOV. ALLEN, of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Lynchburg, Va., agricultural fair to be held early next autumn.

MR. SPEAKER BLAINE'S physician is a shrewd politician, as is evinced by his command that the patient shall take no active parts in politics this fall.

THE Connecticut House of Representatives has rejected a bill providing that the Secretary of State shall furnish free passage tickets on railroads to all members of the Legislature.

IT is queer, but since that Third Term letter was published, there has been scarcely a word in praise or defense of the National Administration. The organs seem to be totally oblivious as to what they are run for.

THE newspapers ought to cease firing for a while, to give poor Mr. Delano time to get out. He says he really is going, but of course Grant won't let him go out under fire, and unless we let up a little we shall never get rid of him.—Phila. Times.

A MAN who owed seven thousand dollars and is despairing of ever being able to pay it should cheer up and look at Philadelphia. That town owes sixty-three million, four hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.—Courier Journal.

It is stated on good authority, says the Chicago Times, that Mr. W. P. Fishback, of Indianapolis, formerly proprietor of the Journal of that city and a Republican all his life is ready to renounce that party and cast his lot politically with the Democracy.

THE Prussian government has offered two prizes of the value of about $750 and $2,500 respectively, for the discovery of a new method of cleansing plaster casts, and for the invention of a new material possessing the advantages of plaster but which will not deteriorate by washing.

MR. SHEPPARD LEFFLER, the Democratic and Liberal nominee for Governor of Iowa, was a member of Congress in 1849, and is a life-long farmer. He was educated for the law, but preferred farming. He has had no connection with politics since his term in congress till within the past few years.

THE ladies of Houston have been holding "moonlight fetes," the proceeds being for the purpose of buying a homestead for Jefferson Davis. The Houston Telegraph says: "Galveston, Marshall, Jefferson, Dallas, and Palestine are vieing with us, and Houston must be first on the list in this labor of love."

THE desperate efforts which a few Republican journals in this State are making to show that Gov. Tilden, is prompted by corrupt motives in his vetoes are simply a waste of wind. Thus far they have had no more effect on the public mind than a flea would have on the back of an alligator.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Secretary of War has notified eighty-three members of the House of Representatives to nominate candidates to fill vacancies now existing or to occur at the Military Academy by graduation of cadets in June, 1876. Of those notified ten are from Pennsylvania, eleven from New York, and the remainder distributed among the other States and Territories.

SAYS the N. Y. Tribune: Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. D. Grant inherits the syntax of his father, who ought to number the English language among the things he has sacrificed since he became President. In his report on his expedition into Colorado he says: "The fish of the Yellowstone consist of catfish near its mouth, shiner and jack salmon."

MR. DELANO is a chronic office holder, and it is his misfortune that he has long had the unenviable reputation of making the most of every position he has ever occupied. There can be no doubt that it would be a good thing for the Administration, for the Republican party and for the Indians, if Mr. Delano should resign, fold his tents, and quietly steal away to his own native wilds of Ohio.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

THE fraternization at Bunker Hill does not mean fraternization with the horde of out-at-elbows adventurers who, by playing on the passions of the negro, brought the South to its present pass. It means a cordial reunion of the brave, honorable and sincere soldiers of the North and South, and, by its heartiness and living force, is a warning to professional politicians, South and North, to mend their ways or prepare to take a back seat.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

CARL SCHURZ is treated more royally in Germany than a prince of the blood would be. A marked contrast is the style of this reception with the manner of his departure from his fatherland; but then the times are also different. The Cologne Gazette of the 10th ult., contains an account of his visit to the House of Representatives in Berlin, accompanied by Mr. Kapp, formerly a Commissioner of Emigration in New York, and now a member of the Prussian Parliament. He received a hearty welcome.

THE only newspaper in Mississippi that is edited by colored men publishes an article in which it asserts that the time has come for the colored people to take a new departure, cut loose from the political adventurers who, while professing all sorts of friendship for the negro voters, only use them to accomplish their sinister designs, and join in with men of character and respectability in the community, who are bound to the soil of the State by ties stronger than offices and political emolument.

THE Democrats of Franklin county, Pa., have put in nomination the following ticket: For Treasurer, C. W. Rhodes Prothonotary, W. S. M'Allen; Clerk of the Courts, W. Rush Gillan; Register and Recorder, Louis Weyth; Commissioners, Charles Evans, Daniel Gelwix; Director of the Poor, Josiah Fickes; Auditors, Martin L. Hammond, W. H. Blair. Wm. M'Lellan was chosen Senatorial Delegate. Messrs. C. M. Duncan, B. Y. Hamsher and James Holliday Representative delegates to the State Convention.

THE fact that President Grant receives $100,000 more during the present term than any of his predecessors would be no cause for reproach were it not for the manner in which he obtained the increase. The objection to it is not a pecuniary, but a moral one. Apart from this, the question what compensation a President ought to receive for his services, as long as it is not exceedingly high or exceedingly low, does not touch any principle, and is therefore not of such a nature as to require the attention of a party convention. It may properly be left to Congressional legislation.—Buffalo Courier.

IT is some consolation to the fruit consumer to know that the peach prospects are not as bad all over as they are in Michigan. The crop in Delaware, Maryland and Southern New Jersey will be unprecedentedly large. It is estimated all the way from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 baskets, with the probability that the larger figure is the more correct. Growers admit that they will have more peaches than they will know what to do with, and are already offering to contract at rates much below those of last season."

MR. CÆSAR C. ANTOINE, the colored Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, is a statesman after the Administration's own heart. He told a reporter of the Galveston News recently that the colored people of Louisiana, including, of course, himself, and of the whole State, would be content for Gen. Grant to have six terms if he wanted them, though he was afraid the North was not inclined "to look at the matter in that light." His suspicions would appear to be well grounded. As the case stands at present, Mr. Wendell Phillips is the only man in the North openly in favor of even a Third Term.

THE frauds in Edgefield county, S. C., prove of the most extensive and startling character. The Columbia Union-Herald (Rep.) says:

"The maintenance of the Poor House, with twenty-two inmates, has already cost $3,041 71, and this represents an average of $300 each per annum to keep paupers. Many an industrious citizen of Edgefield does not earn and spend so much in a year. They must brevet that pauper house a first-class hotel. If the fare is in proportion to the expense, there ought to be excursion tickets sold for summer travel. No wonder the county treasury is exhausted upon the adjournment of the court. Two of the board of commissioners are unable to read or write, and the other one is reported as utterly unfit to manage so important an office.

THE Portland (Me.) Argus, after paying a high compliment to the character and ability of General Roberts, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, says: "If our friends do their duty, as every consideration of patriotism and party urge them to do, he may be elected. We mean just what we say. In regard to the platform adopted by the Convention it is not necessary to say one word. It speaks for itself, and in no uncertain voice. It is a declaration of principles, as sound in matter as it is admirable in expression, and an arraignment of the administration as severe as it is richly merited. With such a platform and so worthy and popular a candidate, there ought to be no such word as fail, and if we all do our duty there will not be. Let us try it."

MR. MURTAGH, of the President's kitchen, is not the happy man he lately was. It will be remembered that Mr. Murtagh's paper, the Washington Republican, not long ago published a tremendously long list of the delinquent taxpayers of the capital, in the shape of an official advertisement. Mr. Murtagh's bill for this service was in the neighborhood of $80,000, which, to the ordinary newspaper eye, appeared to be a bonanza of the biggest description. But now the commissioners of the capital have discovered that by law they cannot pay Mr. Murtagh more than $55,000. We extend our sympathies to Mr. Murtagh, and trust that Mr. Grant will see that his slave receives proper pecuniary consolation when the opportunity offers.—Phila. Times.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE LONDON "ATHENÆUM."

The London Daily Telegraph says: "The old appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober has been paralleled just now by an appeal from Scotchmen in the jury-box of Scotchmen on the bench. The public may remember that an Edinburgh publisher brought an action against the Athenæum because a review in that journal found fault with the contents, and even with the title of a new atlas, pointing out its faults and denying that it ought to bear the name, as editor or 'Superintendent' of a geographer well known and respected. The criticism itself did not go beyond the fair limits of commentary; but we believe our contemporary was wrong in its statement that the gentleman in question did not 'superintend' the work. It was clearly proved, however, that the Athenæum was actuated by no malice. The editor of the journal entrusted the task of review to a most competent person—the late Dr. Beke—and could hardly be supposed to know the incorrectness of the assertion respecting Mr. Keith Johnston's whereabouts. When the case was tried the jury, it is generally reported, seriously disagreed as to the damages to be awarded—some suggesting an enormous sum, others a very small one. Not wishing to be detained, they added up all the amounts proposed, and, dividing the total by the number of the jurors, arrived at an average. This was a very rough way of dealing justice, and resulted in a verdict for the excessive sum of £1,275 for a keen and evidently honest criticism, with one incorrect assertion in it. The Scotch Court of Sessions has now revised the award, and, as the plaintiffs below consented, have, instead of ordering a new trial, reduced the damages to £100. This is simply fair, and criticism need no longer be the 'dreadful trade' it would be if the extravagant verdict originally given had been maintained. . . . At all events, we are glad that the Scotch judges have vindicated the liberty of sincere criticism by this almost entire repudiation of a very inequitable finding."

THE HEALTH OF GOVERNOR TILDEN.

The health of Governor Tilden has been n such a condition for the past four or five weeks as to call for a statement personal to himself. When he left Albany immediately after the adjournment of the legislature it was his intention to remain in New York only three days, and to then return to the capital. He was, however, attacked with illness so severe as to prevent the carrying out of this purpose. Since then he has been constantly in the doctor's care.

Notwithstanding his indisposition, he did not discontinue his public labors. The people have been advised of the great amount of work performed by him in the examination of two hundred and fifty bills and the vetoes of several of them he felt called upon to interpose. It is unnecessary for us to recapitulate the arduous character of this work and the absolute necessity of its performance within a given numbers of days as required by the Constitution. While his present condition is not dangerous, yet his physicians make the requirement that he shall have repose for some days to came.

We make this statement that the public may be advised of the reasons for the Governor's absence from the capital for so long a period. The assurance is given, we are gratified to say, that before many days he will resume his place in the Executive Chamber—Albany Argus June 30.

MATILDA—A TRAGEDY

Beside the stream at eventide
We paused before we parted:
She, being older, only sighed,
But I was broken-hearted.

"Once more I said our troth we plight
Beside this brimming ocean."
The river rolled its usual height,
The rest was all emotion.

She answered not,—my Love, my Queen!—
She gave a gentle shiver;
(Old-seasoned suitors know how keen
The breeze blows up the river).

"A flower I said a flower as sign
Of Love approved—confest"
(I marked a Rose, more red than wine,
That rose upon her breast).

She gave it. Subtlest essence fell
From each pink petal fold;
I wore it through my sense of smell
Was something dull—from cold.

She went. And yet no Fate has lit
Our hymeneal taper;
But that's not all the worst of it:
The Rose was only paper!

—Austin Dobson.

THE PERILS OF MINING IN ENGLAND.

The London Standard says: "Many interesting particulars as to the effect of recent legislation on the management of mines are to be found in the official volume just issued which gives the reports of the inspectors of mines for the year 1874. The summary of the statistics of all the reports shows that with regard to those undertakings which are subject to the Coal Mines Regulation act there were no accidents or deaths during the year in Ireland. In Great Britain there was an average of one fatal accident amongst every 602 persons employed in and about the mines, and one death by accident amongst every 510 persons. It will be observed that a 'fatal accident' simply counts as one in these returns, although it may kill several persons. Hence there is a difference in the ratio according as we take the accidents or the deaths. It is also shown that 157,222 tons of mineral were got for each fatal accident, and 133,251 tons for each death. In the preceding year (1873) the fatal accidents and the number of deaths from such accidents were more numerous in proportion to the number of persons, employed there being one accident among 526 persons and one death from accident among 479. In proportion to the weight of minerals raised, the figures for 1873 showed one accident for 146,867 tons, and one death for 133,677 tons. Thus, on the basis of the work done there was an improvement last year as compared with 1873 in the ratio of fatal accidents, but in regard to the actual loss of life the ratio was not quite so good as before, though the difference was so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. It is curious that the fatal accidents from the explosion of fire-damp were precisely the same in number last year as in the year preceding, namely, 44. The number of fatal accidents from the breaking of ropes and chains was also the same in the two several years, being eleven in each. In some other instances the two years show almost an exact equality in the number of fatal accidents of a specific character. With regard to the deaths from explosion of fire-damp the figures show a great increase, being 166 for last year as against 100 in the year preceding. But, of course, two or three heavy accidents will greatly aggravate the returns under this head for a single year. The deaths from the falls of the roof or sides of mines show a considerable decrease, being 412 in 1874 as against 491 in 1873. The magnitude of these latter numbers as compared with those under the head of fire-damp shows that the terrible catastrophes which create so great a sensation in the public mind are not the most fruitful source of destruction to the life of the collier. Deaths from accidents in the shaft were 154 last year and 171 the year preceding. The deaths from miscellaneous accidents underground were 214, as against 221 in 1873. The loss of life from accidents at the surface showed an increase, the deaths from this cause being 109, whereas in 1873 they were 86. Coming to the total there is a slight decrease; the deaths in 1874 being 1,056, as against 1,069 in the year before. The total number of mines was 4,332, employing 538,829 persons. The tons of mineral 'wrought' amounted to 140,713,832, of which 126,590,108 were coal, the remainder being fireclay, ironstone and shale."

THE DANGERS OF CHLORAL.

The London Lancet prints a warning against the habitual use of the now fashionable hypnotic chloral. Because it does not produce the immediate evil consequences due to opium, and is a far more powerful sedative than bromide of potassium, it has become popular, and is even, as the Lancet deplores, largely recommended by medical men. It has taken its place in the medicine chest, and on the dressing-table, and is often employed without advice or precaution. In some cases the use of it has resulted in death in healthy persons, and in other cases its action has given play to diseases which have proved fatal, although without its aid they would not have done so. But these cases are too rare to have the effect on the public which in professional eyes should be assigned to them. Still, where no such immediately serious consequences ensue or are to be apprehended, the habitual use of chloral cannot fail to be attended by injury to the nervous system. As the Lancet explains, in sleep the sensory recipient and lower motor centres are separated from those of consciousness and will, with which during the waking state they are in such close connection. This separation can only take place under certain conditions, which vary much in different individuals. Chloral introduces an artificial influence, and separates forcibly those functions of the nervous system which would otherwise have been linked together. It stills unpleasant emotion—removes disagreeable sensation—paralyzes the will. This can hardly occur repeatedly without some permanent effect. Each region of its influence presents an example of perverted action. The will becomes weakened: emotional manifestations are in the chloral-drinker more easily produced; the evidence of the senses is perverted, and their action is no longer under the same control of associated impressions. All influences of a depressing character are felt more keenly. The sufferer becomes "nervous," emotional, hysterical. Neuralgia and other sensory disturbances become frequent, and with them various paretic phenomena depending chiefly on defective will. Ultimately still greater consequences may result. Delirium, imbecility and paralysis of the pharynx and œsophagus are among the symptoms which have occurred in recorded cases, and which have ceased when the habitual dose was discontinued. All the time the supposed need for the sedative increases, the craving for it may become as intense, as intolerable, as is the case of opium—the patient moaning for the chloral, which he can hardly swallow, and sleep gradually becomes almost impossible, except under artificial influence.

SIPPINGS FROM PUNCH.

A COLORABLE PRETEXT.

A nice, if not an over-nice, young lady friend of ours declares that nothing in the world shall ever tempt her to wear mauve, lest she should be classed among les mauvais sujets

"THE HEIGHT OF THE RIDICULOUS?"

Assuming them to be placed one a-top of another, Punch altogether declines the calculation!

INDEPENDENCE.

Elder Sister (condescendingly).—"See, Ethel, you had better come and walk in my shadow. It will be cooler for you!"

Younger Sister (who resents patronage).—"You are very good, Maud; but I have a shadow of my own, thank you!"

"THAT CLEVER CZAR!"

We have all heard of Julius Cæsar's "Veni, vidi, vici!" and Sir Charles Napier's "Peccavi" despatch. The last achievement in the line of epistolary brevity is the Czar's despatch, in answer to the proposal of General Ivanoff, commanding on the Central Asian frontier, to annex more territory. It was a blank, with the direction phonetically spelt—"General I've enough."

FRONTI NULLA FIDES.

Lady—"Such a beautiful creature must be good-tempered!"

Husband—"Just what I thought when I married you, my dear."

AT THE DOG-SHOW.

On being asked by one of his fair daughters why the bulldog's nose is placed so far behind his mouth, the very Reverend gentleman depicted above discovers another instance of the merciful consideration ever shown by—shall we say "Nature?" to the humblest of her creatures, and replies: "My love, it is to enable him to breathe more comfortably while he is hanging on to the nose of the bull!"

FOR CIVES ROMANI.

The way to 'Ampton Races?—The 'Appy 'Un (Appian) of course.

A HUNGRY CLAIMANT.

Legal Adviser.—"But what were the provisions of the will?"

Mr. Flannigan.—"'Provisions' is it? Divil a bit o' provisions was there at all! An' that's why we're all starvin'!!"

OTHELLO OUTDONE.

Punch publishes the following from its sensational reporter: An appalling tragedy in domestic life has lately scattered consternation in the neighborhood of Bayswater. A newly-married couple, possessed of ample fortune, and moving, it is rumored, in extremely good society, had been observed to live together upon very loving terms, and no suspicion as to their affection was entertained among their friends. It appears, however, that on Monday morning last the young husband left his wife in considerable agitation, having, as he alleged, some business in the city. It has since transpired that he had previously secured himself a stall at Drury Lane for Salvini in Othello, and there seems reason to believe that the tragical event which subsequently happened was first suggested to his mind by this most masterly performance. It was noticed by the footman that he did not return until a few minutes before his usual dinner-hour, when, rushing in abruptly, without one word of warning, he proceeded to the bedchamber, where his wife was in the act of dressing for the evening, and before her startled maid could even scream for help, he caught his wife up in his arms in a frenzy of excitement, and deliberately proceeded to smother her—with kisses.

A DISAPPOINTED FISHMONGER.

A negro fisherman caught a jewfish weighing one hundred and forty pounds yesterday, and securing the game with a heavy line so that it could enjoy the native element, he sought a purchaser. Two gentlemen examined the fish, and offered what they deemed a fair price. The negro wanted more. The bidders refused to come down. Another man, attracted by the little crowd that had gathered to view the fish, approached the negro and offered him a sum in advance of the amount tendered by the first bidders. Still the darkey held out; he wanted his price or nothing.

While the question was under discussion, a huge shark, twelve feet long, one of the largest seen in these waters of late, gently took the jewfish in, cutting the head from the body as though it had been done with a sharp knife. Everybody looked on in amazement, but the most astonished individual in the group was the fisherman, who appeared much aggrieved when a laugh went around. Turning to the last bidder he said gravely: "I b'lieve you knowed dat shark wos dere all de time."—[Galveston News.

TOOTH-PULLING MADE EASY.

A hired girl should be ingenious. One of them, in the employ of a West street family, Danbury, discovered a unique way of extracting teeth. She suffered nearly a whole week with an aching tooth, but had not the courage to go to a dentist. One afternoon it troubled her so much as to force her to look for a remedy, and she finally hit upon a plan. With a piece of stout twine she made a loop which she put about her tooth. Then she took a bit of soap and rubbed it on the floor, opposite the back door. The other end of the twine she fastened to the knob of the closed door; then she took a position on the soaped boards and commenced to lean back. When she had acquired a slope of about forty-five degrees, the soap suddenly took hold, and she came down on the floor with such force as to knock a pair of ten-dollar vases from a mantel up stairs. And there she sat, reaching out for breath, when the affrighted family made their appearance, while the offending tooth dangled from a string against the door.

AT the funeral of a girl in Dansville, N. Y., last week, six young ladies dressed in black acted as pallbearers

THE WEEDS OF THE HEART.

The weeds of the heart how they flourish and thrive
In the beautiful summer of life;
How they spread their green banners to catch the bright showers,
And hide from the sunlight the sweet springing flowers,
Till the air with their poison is rife.

Oh, gather them early, dear children, I pray.
The buds and the blossoms of sin;
Don't think it sufficient to pluck up the shoots,
But deeper and deeper dig hard at the roots
That are fastened so firmly within.

The weeds of the heart may look stately and fair,
And glow in their emerald sheen.
But you'll never mistake them for plants that are rare
If you weed youth's fair garden with patience and care,
And keep all its winding paths clean.

Dig hard and uproot every vestiage of pride,
Or sin, in no matter what guise:
But while you are earnestly pulling up weeds.
Take care that you scatter abroad no vile seeds
Again in your garden to rise.

When the weeds of the heart are uprooted and gone,
Plant the beautiful roses of love.
Let the ivy of trust and the lillies of truth,
Climb about on the walls of thy stalwart youth,
Till they reach Heaven's garden above.

—Henry D. Gregg in Household Magazine.

THE OWNERSHIP OF PRIVATE LETTERS.

Mr. E. S. Drone has an interesting article in the Legal and Financial Register for July on the subject, "Writers' Rights in Letters after Transmission." We make the following extracts:

"In the course of ordinary correspondence a letter was written, mailed and received by the person to whom it was addressed. Has the writer any rights in a letter after it has thus passed out of his possession into that of the receiver? May he dictate to the receiver what use shall or shall not be made of it? Has he any control over it? Or does the receiver become the sole proprietor and controller as soon as the letter is delivered to him by the post—privileged to make of it any use he pleases?

"This question is of primary importance to literary men, and not unfrequently has a practical interest to merchants and others. In this country it is a third of a century old—having first arisen in 1841, when the illustrious Judge Story decided a controversy concerning the letters written by Washington. In England it is much older, for a century ago (1774) the famous letters written by Lord Chesterfield to his own son were the subject of litigation. Nor was this the origin of the question. In 1741 Alexander Pope went into Court to find out what rights he had in the correspondence which had passed between him and Swift, and which some enterprising publisher had printed without consulting the poet's wishes.

"Does the writer lose all control over letters after transmission because they lack the charm of literary finish, the qualities to instruct or entertain the general reader? Are they excluded from the rule applied to letters of literary value on the ground that 'the law does not notice trifles?' Or, is the same rule applicable to letters of all kinds, without regard to their quality or value? This question has been debated for more than a century. It was first raised in Pope's case, where the defence set up was there could be no property in ordinary private letters not intended for publication. It was also argued that a letter sent by one person to another was a gift to the receiver, who thus became invested with the right of property therein. It was not denied that the letters possessed the attributes of literary compositions; the objection was simply that they were private, and had not been written for the public. This absurd doctrine did not receive the approval of Lord Hardwicke, the presiding judge, who expressed the very sensible opinion that ordinary private letters were often more interesting and possessed more merit than professed literary compositions; and 'that letters which are very elaborately written, and originally intended for the press, are generally the most insignificant and very little worth any person's reading.'

"In a case before the Superior Court of New York city in 1855 after an elaborate review of the authorities, the court refused to recognize any distinction based on literary merit, and, affirming the doctrine so clearly expounded by Judge Story, held 'that every letter is, in the general and proper sense of the term, a literary composition,' which cannot lawfully be published by the receiver or any third person, without the consent of the writer, except for purposes of vindication.

"And this is the only sound exposition of the law. The doctrine suggested in Pope's case, in 1741, definitely announced by Sir Thomas Plumer in 1813, and adopted by the New York Court of Chancery in 1841 and 1848, that the writer has property only in letters possessing the attributes of literary compositions is based upon a distinction that has no foundation or reason or sound principles. The distinction is absurd. Who is to determine whether a letter has literary attractions—whether it will interest the reader? Where is the line to be drawn? Moreover, is a letter written by an author to have the benefit of protection because it will command a price in the publishers' market, while that of the merchant is outlawed, although the information it contains may be of the highest pecuniary value in the marts of trade? The correspondence of merchants, bankers and other business men, is frequently freighted with information of great value in dollars and cents. Its untimely publication would be a serious loss to the owner; its possession would be a prized gain to the possessor. And yet, are such letters to be put beyond the pale of the law because they lack literary value?

"It is a fallacy to maintain that the contents of a letter, in order to possess the attributes of property, must have a market value, either in the literary or the commercial world, and that a letter is valuable to the author only so far as it may be useful to others. If a writer has property in a letter after transmission, he has it in all letters; and a court is not justified in requiring him to prove that such property is valuable to the community. What value the letter may have to society, or how far it may be useful to the public, is immaterial. It may be without literary value and entirely destitute of any quality to render it useful or valuable to the community; and yet it may be valuable to the writer. A brief business note may play an important part in commercial transactions; a communication relating to domestic matters, through void of general interest may be valued by a circle of relatives and treasured by their descendents. Publication may bring upon the writer financial embarassment, humiliation or substantial injury. Whatever may be the nature of the letter, its merits or its value, it is for the writer to determine what use, not within the implied purposes for which it was sent, shall be made of its contents. Indeed, letters came within that general class of unpublished works in which the author's property is secured by the common law. It is fully conceded that the writer's title is not forfeited by transmission of the letter, except for special and very limited purposes. Excepting this special property which is vested in the receiver, and the right he has to use the letters in self-defence, the property of the writer is the same after transmission as before, and the remedy for its protection should be the same.

"In all the litigated cases on this point it appears that the object of the writer was simply to prevent the publication or other unwarranted use of his letters. But the subject presents another important question: Suppose the writer wishes to obtain possession of the letters or copies, which are held by the receiver. Is there any lawful way of doing it? This question has not arisen in any reported case, and, therefore, no authority can be cited on either side."

A CHIP FROM A STAR.

[Illinois State Journal.]

A few days ago, as a lady, who resides in the south part of the city, was standing at the gate in front of her residence, she was startled by a rustling sound in one of the shade trees, and instantly afterwards heard some heavy object drop with a loud thump on the plank walk. On picking up the "thing," it was found to be about two inches long and three quarters of an inch thick, and apparently composed of exceedingly dense iron, with yellow blotches that resemble sulphur, and covered with a black substance resembling coal tar. When picked up it was found to be uncomfortably warm for the hand, and all the circumstances combined lead irresistibly to the conclusion that this little body is a fragment of a larger one which was a meteorite or aerolite. The sides of the fragment have the appearance of having been split off from another body, and present longitudinal stria in the direction of the fracture. The ends seem to have been squarely broken off, somewhat like the fracture made by the breaking of the mineral known as galena. This little piece fell at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun was shining in a clear sky, and no doubt the greater body burst in the extreme upper regions of the atmosphere in the full blaze of sunlight, and so escaped observation. If this had happened during the darkness and stillness of the night, the light and a noise would no doubt have attracted attention. A moment's inspection of this fragment is sufficient to show that it closely resembles, in every respect, the aerolites that are known to have fallen in many parts of the world, and that are treasured as great curiosities in many museums; the more so as the substance of which it is composed resembles, in its chemical combinations, no mineral of a terrestrial origin. Wherever these bodies or fragments are found they may be instantly recognized by this peculiarity; their substance being known as meteoric iron. A body of this kind was found in South America that is estimated to weigh 36,000 pounds; another in the Yale college cabinet, which was found in the Red river country weighs 1,635 pounds.

SCIENTIFIC ROWING.

The New Haven Palladium gives the following description of the machine invented by Mr. Kennedy, of the Yale University crew, to illustrate muscular action in rowing:

"This is a rowing machine similar to those used in the gymnasium, except that the oar meets with no resistance. The oarsman takes his seat as in a boat, and rows in any style he chooses; at the same time there are three strings attached, one to the oarsman's shoulders, one to the oar, and one to the sliding seat. These strings communicate with three levers, which, when properly adjusted and provided with marking points, register upon white paper the motions of the shoulders, arms and seat. The marking points are ordinary lead pencils, and the white paper is attached to a board, to which a uniform motion transverse to that of the imaginary boat is communicated by machinery. If the boat remained stationary, the pencils would trace only straight lines, but owing to its motion the registrations which it receives from the pencils are curves, whose convexity increases with the velocity. The curves thus become accurate measurements of the velocities of the different parts of the body, and from these velocities many important conclusions are drawn as to the most efficient way of applying motive power to the boat. Mr. Kennedy's experiments to test the comparative merits of the ordinary and the English style of rowing are of practical interest and value, and these and other experiments he will illustrate by drawings when he reads his thesis. A drawing of the machine will also be exhibited. He is known not only as a skillful and powerful oarsman, but also as an excellent scholar, and his thesis will be an admirable comment upon the sound remarks made by President Porter at the opening of the boat-house, concerning the superiority of brains and muscle over muscle alone."

PUGNACIOUS MOCKING BIRDS.

On Cochran street, in this city, at the "Laws Place," are several nests of mocking birds. The old birds fill the air with their varied songs from early dawn till dark. Among the number is a wonderful fighting bird. Its venom and spleen seem to be directed especially against the curs in the neighborhood—the larger the dog the more vigorous the attack. The bird alights on the back of the dog and screams and picks at the poor dog, who does not seem to understand how to repel such an attack. It is amusing to see how some of the cowardly curs will tuck their tail between their legs and beat a hasty retreat, while some of the more courageous will make an effort to resist by snapping at the bird, which will hover over the dog three or four feet, and the minute he attempts to move the bird pounces on him again—and the bird always comes off victorious.—[Dallas (Texas) Commercial.

IT is reported that the appetite for intoxicating drinks can be cured by eating an orange every morning before breakfast.

SATISFIED, BUT NOT HERE.

"Not here, not here, not where the sparkling waters
Fade into mocking sounds as we draw near;
Where in the wilderness each footstep falters;
I shall be satisfied, but oh not here!

Not here, where every dream of bliss deceives us,
Where the worn spirit never gains its goal;
Where haunted ever by the thoughts that grieve us,
Across us bitter floods of memory roll.

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling
With rapture earth's sojourners may not know;
Where heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling,
And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Far out of sight, while yet the flesh enfolds us
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide;
And of its bliss there's nought more wondrous told us
Than these few words, 'I shall be satisfied.'

'Satisfied,' 'Satisfied,' the spirits yearning,
For sweet companionship with kindred minds;
The silent love that here meets no returning,
The inspiration which no language finds.

Shall they be satisfied—the soul's vain longings,
The aching void which nothing earthly fills?
Oh, what delights upon my soul are thronging
As I look upward to the heavenly hills!

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending;
Savior and Lord with thy frail child abide;
Guide me toward home, where all my wanderings ending,
I there shall see Thee and be satisfied."

A FATAL TIGER HUNT.

The London Times of the 18th June contains the following: "Intelligence has just been received of the death of Mr. George S. Dobbie, Mysore Revenue Survey, at Shemogah, in the Mysore territory, on the 6th of May, from injuries received on the 2d from a tiger he had mortally wounded. On the 2d of May, while Mr. Dobbie was in camp near Malur, about 27 miles from Shemogah, he received intelligence of a tiger having been seen at a place about six miles distant; he at once proceeded to the spot and commenced beating the jungle in the usual manner. The tiger broke from the jungle at a place near where he was posted, and immediately Mr. Dobbie fired, severely wounding the beast, which slunk off into a thicket close by. On hearing the report of the rifle the beaters stopped beating. Mr. Dobbie called his peon, Syed Mustaffa, to collect the beaters and bring them all round to him, which occupied about half an hour; he then remarked to the peon, 'I have hit the tiger very hard, and he has gone into that thicket,' pointing to one a short distance off. He then, with the peon, proceeded towards the thicket, picking up the track of the tiger by the marks of blood on the ground. Cutting their way through the jungle they soon came near the place where the creature was lying mortally wounded; the peon saw him, and, pointing to the spot, said, 'He is still alive.' Mr. Dobbie replied, 'I cannot see him.' The peon again pointing to the place where the wounded beast lay, said, 'Take care, sir, he is looking at us, and is about to come at us;' and immediately afterwards called out, 'He is couching for a spring, so look out!' Mr. Dobbie replied, 'I can't see him, but I'm all ready, and the next moment the tiger charged. Mr. Dobbie fired both barrels of his rifle (snap shots) and broke the forearm of the tiger, but did not stop him; the beast was very bad from his wounds, and possibly could barely see, for he passed between Mr. Dobbie and the peon, almost touching both of them. The former struck the tiger while passing with his discharged rifle, which caused it to turn upon him, and during the desperate struggle with the enraged animal which ensued he tripped and fell and was immediately seized and bitten twice on the right thigh. The tiger then left him and fell dead before it had gone ten yards. Mr. Dobbie got up, looked at the dead tiger, and walked to the top of the rising grounds, and from there was carried back to his camp. He thought but little of his injuries, and during the next two days transacted his business. On obtaining a palanquin and bearers from Shemogah, for which he had sent, he returned to that station on Wednesday, arriving in good spirits, apparently doing well, and was considered by his friends there almost out of danger. He was slightly excited and feverish, and was, therefore, not encouraged to speak of his encounter with the tiger. He slept tolerably well, but awoke about 4 o'clock in the morning in a very excited state, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of those attending him, he rapidly became delirious and died in about two hours from the time of awaking. A correspondent who knew Mr. Dobbie well, writes: 'The State has lost an able and promising young officer, who was devoted to his profession, and who never flinched from his duty, however hard the work might be. He was considered by officers of his own department as a very rising man. He was a keen and daring sportsman, and had laid low many of the feline tribe. Only a few days previous he had killed a tigress under similar circumstances to those now narrated. He was a man of indomitable courage, of great physique; but what are these against a savage beast like a wounded tiger? The odds were sadly against him when he incautiously made his last attack. A gloom spread over the place where this sad accident terminated the career of one much beloved and esteemed by those who knew him, at the early age of thirty-one.'"

A QUEER LAW SUIT.

[Hartford Courant.]

One of the queerest law suits on record is reported from Ulster county, New York. Messrs. James Schoonmaker and Stephen Case made a written contract in April last year, by which the former bound himself in case Case got married within three months to board and lodge the bride six month free of cost, and to board and lodge Case himself for the same period at the rate of five dollars a week. He also agreed to allow the wife-seeker the free use of his best team, two horses and buggy, for two days, and also to pay one-half of the wedding fee. Case on his part agreed to use his utmost endeavors to get married within the specified time, and in case of failure was to pay for the use of the carriage for one day and all damages. Immediately after the contract was made Case started on his quest, and for three months he scoured the neighboring country to find the girl who wanted six months' board free at Mr. Schoonmaker's expense. The history of his transit after Venus would make a volume of more general interest than the narrative of the recent scientific expeditions in the same direction, but the New York Herald was too much absorbed with its Pandora's box in Brooklyn to improve this golden opportunity, and the story is for the present lost to the world. The expedition was a failure. Either Case is not an energetic suitor or the girls and widows of Ulster county could make better arrangements for board. At all events the three months passed away, and Case returned alone to the disconsolate Schoonmaker. He had no Case's wife to bring him milk, no Case's mother-in-law to eat his corn. Trouble ensued. The benevolent Schoonmaker brought suit for breach of promise, or something of that sort, claiming damages to the extent of $200. A country jury, looking at the case through Schoonmaker's eyes, found a verdict in his favor. Case appealed to a higher tribunal, and the judgment was reversed, and the unhappy Schoonmaker finds himself out a heavy bill of costs, the wear and tear of his team and the bitter disappointment of his matrimonial hopes for Case.

AGAINST TRAINS.

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: Our landlady's daughter is a young lady of some pretentions to gentility. She wears her bonnet well back upon her head, which is known to all to be a mark of high breeding. She wears her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. To be sure their dresses are so made only to sweep the tapestried floors of chateaus and palaces; as those odious aristocrats of the other side do not go dragging through the mud in silks and satins, but, forsooth, must ride in coaches when they are in full dress. It is true that considering the various habits of the American people, also the little accidents which the best-kept sidewalks are liable to, a lady who has swept a mile of them is not exactly in such a condition that one would care to be her neighbor. But confound the make believe women we have turned loose upon our streets! Where do they come from? Not out of Boston parlors I trust. Why, there isn't a beast or a bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way that these creatures do their dresses. Because a queen or a duchess wears long robes on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing about with her—pah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow. Making believe what you are not is the essence of vulgarity. Show over dirt is the one attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I wouldn't let one of 'em into my room without serving them as David served Saul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts, sir, cut off his skirts. Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean to the wish of making vulgar show. I don't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has a right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things. If a woman wishes to show that her husband or father has money which she wants and means to spend, but doesn't know how, let her buy a yard or two of silk and pin it to her dress when she goes out to walk, but let her unpin it before she goes into the house.

TILTING IN ENGLAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The old sport of 'tilting' still flourishes in some parts of the country, and at the meeting of the Northern Counties Olympian Association, at Manchester, 'tilting at the ring' formed part of the programme. The tilters were nine men from Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, where there exists a tilting company, organized about twenty-five years ago. There are a few other similar bodies in the United Kingdom, but the Much Wenlock tilters have always held the 'champion scarf' although they offer a standing challenge to single combat for its possession. At every match the wearer of the scarf is bound to maintain his superiority over his companions, or lose the honor of the championship. The Much Wenlock company of tilters comprises an average of twenty-five members, chiefly farmers, who possess a private tilt-yard, where they practice. The course was one hundred and forty yards long, and in traversing it the competitors had to leap their horses over two flights of hurdles. The rings, of which there were several, were only an inch in diameter each, and were suspended from a heavy and firmly fixed horizontal beam, beneath which the horsemen rode when trying to carry away the ring on the points of their lances. There was subsequently a tilting contest without hurdles. The tilt-yard at Whitehall, opposite the Banqueting House, is now a forgotten institution. It was here, according to Stow, that noblemen and others were accustomed 'to exercise themselves in justing, turning and fighting at barriers.' They can no longer amuse themselves in this fashion in Whitehall, but where the tilt-yard was formerly situated they may still exercise themselves in 'justing and turning' to elude hansom cabs and 'buses while attempting to cross the carriage road, and this requires even more skill than the tilt."

TOO MUCH SHAVING WATER.

A certain minister, having become much addicted to drink, his presbytery had to interfere and get the minister to sign the pledge. This the minister did, and promised that he would never again take drink under any pretense whatever. The minister certainly kept his word; but the result was that the sudden reaction proved too much for him, and he took so ill that the doctor had to be sent for. The doctor knew the habits of the man well, and informed the minister that he must just begin and take his toddy again. This the minister said he could not do, as he had taken the pledge in presence of the presbytery. The doctor replied that he might get a bottle or two quietly, and that nobody but himself (the minister) and the housekeeper would know anything about it. "Man" says the minister, "my housekeeper is worse than all the presbytery put together, so that would not do." However, it was arranged that the doctor was to bring in the whisky and sugar, and that the minister was to make up the toddy in the bedroom with the hot water that he always got for shaving purposes in the morning. The result was, the minister got speedily well, and one day, on going out, the doctor said to the minister's housekeeper, "Weel, Margaret, your minister is quite himself again." "There's nae doot aboot that sir," she replied, "he's quite weel in body; but there's something gane far wrang wi' his upper story." "What's wrong there, Margaret?" asked the doctor. "Weel, sir, I dinna ken, but he asks for shavin' water six and seven times i' the day."

A CLUB FOR WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN.

The Albemarle club in London is an association organized on the principle of ignoring sex, and giving to men and women together the ordinary facilities of a London club. It is the first experiment of the kind. There is a club for women separately already in existence on a small scale, but there never has been one where the two sexes meet on even terms. It has the countenance of some of the best women and men in England, and it begins with over 300 members, having accommodations for 500. There is a separate drawing-room for ladies and a smoking-room for men, from which ladies are expressly excluded—though smoking among ladies is not unknown. The dining room is open to both, but if a lady likes a cup of tea in the ladies' drawing room she may have that. At present there is nothing in the rules to prevent a member of the club of either sex from asking a friend of either sex to lunch or dinner. The only security taken on this point is that the name of the guest and host shall be entered together in a book open to inspection. The marriage relation gave rise to some debate, I hear, in connection with the question of membership, but it was decided that the club had nothing to do with it—in other words, that a wife might be a member without her husband, and the husband of course, without his wife. The experiment is made in perfect good faith, and the club is entitled—since they would make it—to fair treatment. But it is difficult to see how its life can be much prolonged without giving rise to scandal.—[N. Y. Tribune.

VARIETIES.

MRS. LIZZIE PETIT CUTTER says it is always the noblest men who are ruined by feminine flirts.

CHICAGO is about to establish a system of floating hospitals to cure diseases by means of the pure air of the rivers and lakes.

SAID a doctor to a Valley Falls girl, who was consulting him, "You need a little sun and air." The girl blushed and said she guessed "she would wait until she got married."

MOST of the twenty-cent pieces coined by the San Francisco Mint have gone into the hands of the brokers, who retail them to the public at the very low price of 25 cents each.

THE wedding of Miss Singer, daughter of the sewing-machine man, has not come off yet. Mr. Singer was taken suddenly ill, and his daughter must wait awhile for her dowry of £500,000.

BY a decree of the Italian Government no foreign ship in Italian waters is permitted to use the potatoes it has on board unless the whole supply is washed under the supervision of the authorities.

THE Crown Princess of Germany wore a white dress and swandown wrap on the occasion of some recent festivities in honor of the King of Sweden in Berlin, and a correspondent says, in speaking of her: "She looked like a snowdrop just burst into full beauty."

AN old lady in New York particularly desired that a certain cushion on which she sat in church should be buried with her, and as there was a difficulty in getting it into her coffin, it was proposed to cut it, when several thousand dollars in greenbacks were found inside.

AT Bergamo a square tin box, in which Donizetti's manuscripts for years have lain under seal, has just been opened and found to contain several unpublished pieces of music written by that celebrated composer. The notes are very illegibly written, and the musicians have not yet determined their value.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl in Sandy Hill, N. Y., eloped with a school boy, got married, and returned home with him to be forgiven. She was soundly spanked by her mother, and the husband on his way out of the house was kicked eighteen times by her father. They had never read anything like that in novels.

RICHARD B. DOWELL, who shot himself through the brain at Knoxville, Tenn., a few days since, left on a table in the room where the deed was done a card on which the following was written in a bold, firm hand: "R. B. Dowell has suicided. The grave is a welcome home. God will take care of my boy. I leave $30 to bury me with. Some men may say 'crazy.' Nary time!"

A NEW trick has been devised for the advertisement of patent mowing and reaping machines. All the agents in a certain range of territory club together, after a good day of sales, give a grand dinner to the buyers, and arrange a procession through the principal streets of a large town, in which the sold machines play an important part. In places where it has been tried, the plan is said to attract as great a crowd as a circus.

MRS. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN was the most magnificently dressed woman among the gorgeously-attired throng at the Jerome Park races. She wore a brown dress, the convolutions of which it would be impossible to describe; carried a blue parasol, of marvelous make, and shone resplendent in diamond solitaires and a butterfly, which was one mass of priceless light. Her turnout was a fitting frame of this gorgeous "get-up," and even the white and gold carriage robe which was thrown across her lap must have cost a pretty sum. She out-blazoned even Mrs. Theodore Moss, who was superbly dressed.

A TRAVELER gives the following as the only correct mode of eating oranges: You must cut the yellow skin off carefully at night, leaving the white pocket inside whole. Cut off the head of the orange, leaving a small raw spot exposed. Set the oranges out of doors, so that the dew may fall on them, and in the morning the white skin will be tough and juice tight. At the breakfast table grasp your orange with a napkin as you would a newly boiled egg, and as you eat an egg through its broken shell, so press the juice of your orange through its outer rind. Squeeze every drop into the mouth. Serve another orange, and still another, in the same way, and so keep on squeezing and sucking, and sucking and squeezing. The more orange juice you swallow the better for the stomach, the blood, and the entire man. No one need be afraid to thus dispose of a dozen oranges before breakfast.

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. MYERS.

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County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
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JUST as we expected. Delano is not going to resign at all. He only went over to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to shear his sheep and reflect on the true inwardness of the Interior Department, in connection with the charges being prepared by Prof. Marsh.

THE campaign will be opened in Ohio, at Madison, Lawrence county, on 24th of July. Gov. Allen, Gen. Cary and Gen. Thomas Ewing will speak. Two days after, at the same place Hayes and Young, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on the Radical ticket will open their side of the campaign.

THE Commercial publishes a statement that the expenses of the government under President Grant are $1.69 *per capita*. This would make the expenses of the government about $65,000,000 per annum, whereas they exceed six hundred millions or nearly $20 *per capita*. It costs four times as much to keep up the White House and pay the President's salary, as any of his predecessors, and all other expenditures are equally extravagant, while the stealings can scarcely estimated.

THE Gazette is again distressing itself about Democratic extravagance in the management of municipal affairs in New Orleans. The fact that for the last ten years the municipality of New Orleans has been governed, not by the Mayor and Council, but by Radical Carpet-bag Commissions, whose waste of taxes has bankrupted the people has no weight with the Gazette. The extravagance of the municipal government of Pittsburgh, which in three years has more than trebled the debt and nearly quadruped the taxes, never calls forth a single word from the Gazette, which receives thousands annually for public printing in open defiance of the Wallace bill. The Gazette further says:

If we look at the expenses of the last session of the House, at Harrisburg, largely Democratic, the same truth will be found, where reckless mismanagement, coupled with gross and inexcusable extravagance, was the record made.

The Gazette could not but know that this assertion was wholly and absolutely false. The last House was twice as large as its predecessor, and yet the Auditor General's report shows that it cost twenty odd thousand dollars less. Why does not the Gazette dare to open its mouth on the Lancaster resolution against municipal extravagance in Pennsylvania?

THE MORAL OF THE BEECHER TRIAL.

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends
Rough-hew them how we may."

Few, if any reflecting men of sound mind deny the existence of an overruling Providence; though there may be many who have not attempted to assign any distinct, definite shape to their inate idea upon the subject. In the very nature of the case, it may be regarded as difficult that men should have a clear conception of that which they never see, and of which their judgment may arise from an infinite number and variety of circumstances, presented to them through an endless chain of events including of course every revelation that God has ever made to man.

Our country, through the all-powerful and ubiquitous press, has been deluged with a trial, unique in its character, both in its conception and in its denoument; and indeed throughout every one of its numerous phases. It is unnecessary to repeat the story, which is familiar to most newspaper readers. The trial has lasted a long time, and it has been conducted by men famous in the law, while the principal parties—if we call the accused and the accuser the principal parties, are men possessed of more than the averege amount of brain power. The wives of the parties appear to have been merely lay figures, whose feelings have not been much consulted in the premises; though it might be thought by some persons that they, more than any other individuals, had a vital interest in the settlement of the question at issue. On the part of the plaintiff a mercenary object was disclaimed, notwithstanding that the plea was for a large sum of money as damages. On the part of the defendant, it seems to have been his determination to prove that he is innocent of the charges brought against him. The question that was raised in the minds of the great public, was as to his guilt or innocence; and that question remains as nearly as possible where it was in the beginning of the suit. That is to say, many now believe him innocent, and many think he is guilty. If he is really innocent, he is a better man than many believed before this trial took place. On the other hand, if he is guilty, then he is a much worse man than any one had imagined; for to the guilt of a heinous crime against society, he has added the vulgar crime of deliberate lying; which unfortunately, is not so much a crime against society, as against God. Since, Heaven the Court and jury of his peers have not found him guilty, he is legally innocent, if not actually innocent. It is not our purpose in this article to trench upon the province of either the court or jury, or to argue either his guilt or innocence. Most people have made up their own minds one way or the other, some believing that he is guilty, others that he is innocent. An individual can scarcely tell, even to himself, what is the exact foundation of the belief that may be in him; and it is certainly a very difficult matter, to say the least, for any one to change his belief, of any thing whatever. When two men hearing the same evidence come to diametrically opposite conclusions—a thing of homely occurrence all over the world, what is to be said? Why that there are

Many men of many minds;
Many birds of many kinds.

It is a fact; just as much as any other fact in nature. Since then the question of guilt or innocence remain, at present, in abeyance in the public mind, what is to be derived from a study of the whole affair?

Is human nature changed? Are men, and women, any better or any worse now than they were a thousand years ago? Are they any better or any worse than they were before this trial? This of course opens a wide field of discussion; but we do not propose to enter into it just now. For the present, we assume that they are very much the same. We do not agree with the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, which takes the ground that religion and morality were on trial, as it were, to be settled by a verdict. We do not coincide with this view. We think that they were not on trial at all, and that with a verdict either way, religion and morality would have remained intact, just as they do now remain, so far as this trial is concerned. It is true that the astute attorneys contrived to shift the onus back and forth from one party to the other in such an ingenious manner, that it became hard to judge who was on trial, and what for; but this, while showing the power and tact of smart advocates, has proved nothing pro or con. The disagreement of the jury, under the circumstances, was anticipated by the larger jury of the country, and it proves nothing; but surely the world has not undergone the tribulation of attending to the details of this war of intellects for nothing. There must be, we think, a moral to be drawn from it.

It is true that the case, as tried, partakes of the nature of a farce, and since nobodys reputation seems to have been legally tarnished, perhaps it is not unfair to regard it as more or less a legal farce; but there is still another aspect. We should turn our attention to the system of society under which these things are not only possible but probable. The jury, the manner of their selection, the extraordinary privileges of the lawyers, their power over testimony, the power of the judges, the method of obtaining or of staving off verdicts, and the powers of courts even after verdicts are given; these deserve our study. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, are no longer allowed to be given in our modern courts of the highest civilization. The lawyers on neither side seek for the truth, but for victory, and perjury has come to be regarded as a venial offence. Intelligent people have long since decided that the custom house oath is a farce; and this long drawn trial has gone far toward proving that the court house oath is little if any better. Yet neither religion or morality were on trial, and a verdict in this case, either way, would only have rippled the surface of these great themes without disturbing their depths.

The evil that attaches to this trial is the wide spread publicity of disgusting details, which, through thousands of journals have insinuated themselves into millions of families all over the world; to a certain extent lowering the social tone. Everywhere, from the highest pulpits, clear through society, down into the lowest slums of our cities, the coarse details of the vile proceedings of these notables of New York and Brooklyn social circles have penetrated, and spread their noisome miasma. Yet out of evil God may bring good; and the lessons of this otherwise sickening case may yet be beneficial. They will be so, if they shall be the means of leading the sound minds of our country to study this subject matter more carefully with a view of ascertaining and applying a true and effectual remedy. It is really a question well worth considering whether our present system of juries, and oaths, and the legal examination of witnesses in our courts and minor places of trial of offences should not be radically changed. Money and influence seem to be rather large factors in the jurisprudence of our country.

VARIETY VERSUS UNITY.

One of the most remarkable studies in Nature is presented to our consideration when we reflect that there are more than 1,200,000,000 people inhabiting the earth, all of whom bear very nearly the same contour of features and form, and yet of these twelve hundred millions of human beings, forming as it were one immense unity, there are no two that are so precisely alike that the practiced eye cannot distinguish some difference between them. There is some distinctive aspect or idiosyncrasy peculiar to each, which distinguishes him from all the others, in spite of all the resemblances that may exist. What is true with regard to the outward personal appearance, also holds good as regards the mental conformation. In the world of human life there are many close and striking resemblances, but no counterparts.

The great bulk of life's happiness and human enjoyment consists and is involved in the manner of receiving and treating in a proper manner and spirit this remarkable phenomenon. As a general thing all admit this and regard the phenomenon a beneficient arrangement. But notwithstanding all this which is known or ought to be known, we are continually fretting, chafing and wrangling over these differences, making them the source of numberless and annoying discords and contentions, in which we blame some and despise others on account of Nature's own and immutable variety. It may be safely set down that more than half the ill-will and bickering which men and women manufacture and foment, for their own mutual misery results from the habit of dwelling upon the differences that are fixed and naturally exist between them and their fellows.

There are those whom our readers will no doubt at once recognize among their associates, who seem to make it their prime object, whenever they form new acquaintances to find out as quickly as possible what points of difference and natural antagonism exist between them.

This class of people make it a point to greet their friend by giving their testimony against his own most cherished notions and wrestling with him for his conversion to their own peculiar ideas. While there might be twenty profitable subjects upon which they could practically harmonize, and in which a mutual feeling cordially expressed might unite them in enduring bonds of friendship, yet the controversialist class make it a point to avoid all harmonious views and subjects. They prefer to seize upon a single point of difference, and harp upon it until excitement and displeasure intervene, and a permanent alienation of sympathy and friendship takes place.

It must be clear to every sensible person that such a course is productive of unmixed injury to both parties. It helps no one, neither does it convince nor inspire any one. It displays both vanity and egotism, which are always of an offensive character. Moreover, it is directly in opposition to that freedom which is always as eagar to accord free thought as to claim it; and finally it is the surest way to prejudice the very views that are thus unceremoniously and unpleasantly thrust upon the consideration.

We would not be understood as favoring or recommending any false coloring or even silence that is deceptive, so far as real sentiments are concerned. There are times which come to every man and woman, when it becomes treason to principle to be either silent or ambiguous in expression. The man who is honorable, never shrinks when the proper season demands it, to uphold principle or defend the absent from accusations that are unjust, nor does he fear to espouse a cause that is just because it happens to be unpopular. But the courage which does these things in a brave and manly way is far different from the spirit of captiousness that loves to debate, carp at, wrangle, criticise, find fault with and render differences more marked and prominent, rather to cherish sympathy and harmonize adverse propositions.

Experience teaches us unceasingly that truth is never promulgated and broadened by any such processes. But on the contrary by such means it loses its force and winning powers. The first and most important point, when we wish to convince a man, or unfold to him our own thoughts and convictions, is to put ourselves, as far as possible, in sympathy with him. We must regard the matter from his stand point and speak in the language most likely to influence his understanding.

If the habit of emphasizing and intensifying differences were abolished, all social intercourse would be purified and sweetened. It is a fact worthy of consideration in this particular connection that the points of agreement are not only more numerous than those of disagreement, but they are much more vital and significant in all their bearings. People generally disagree upon the minor affairs—upon the means and not upon the ends. This holds true in associations of all kinds, great and small. The members agree upon the main objects, and discord and dissensions—often serious and injurious—grow out of the minor details which are really not worth serious discussion or consideration.

In political matters all parties agree in desiring their country's welfare, and they only disagree as to the means of its accomplishment. So in religion and every other relation in life. Dissensions spring from small causes which might be easily harmonized if the proper effort was made. To make this effort in a proper spirit should be the highest effort of every one.

IS IT A CRIME TO BE A GERMAN?

Charles Nordhoff, of Georgia, has been writing a series of letters from the South, based upon personal observation, which it appears does not meet with the approval of the Washington Republican, the only organ of the administration now at the winter residence of the Government. Mr. Nordhoff addressed a letter to Mr. Edmunds, Chairman of the National Republican Committee at Washington, which we give below:

DEAR SIR: Having been a Republican ever since the present Republican party was formed, and having never voted any other Federal ticket than the Republican, I claim the right to call your attention to a matter which lies within the control of your committee, and which threatens to injure the Republican party by alienating from it a large mass of its supporters.

I have been so unfortunate as to displease the central and chief organ of the Republican party—the Washington National Republican—by some letters in the New York Herald, containing the results of investigations into the political and industrial condition of several Southern States; and your organ accordingly informs its readers, in an editorial article which has just come into my hands, that I ought not to be believed—not because I have misstated facts, or am an incapable or inaccurate observer—but on the ground that I am a "Dutch Jew," "Dutch" standing here, of course, for German. I have noticed that ignorant Americans commonly call the Germans "Dutch."

Now, if I were, in the organ's elegant phrase, a "Dutch Jew," I don't see what that has to do with the credibility of my statements. I am, in fact, a German, and am proud of my descent from a people who have been the faithful supporters of liberty on two continents. I am not a Jew, but if I were, I should not be ashamed of it for the Jews in this country are an intelligent, industrious and peaceable body of citizens.

But the organ thinks differently. Speak in the name of the Republican Administration, whose mouthpiece it is, it has the folly to assert that if a man is a German by blood, he is therefore not to be believed; if he is a Jew by religion, he is thereby unworthy of confidence.

Is this really Republican doctrine? If not, is it prudent in you to allow your organ to offer such a wanton insult to a very large number of citizens, Germans and Jews, who mostly vote the Republican ticket, and whose votes next year will be absolutely indispensable to the success of the party?

You ought to muzzle your dog, the National Republican. A recent and notorious over-dose of Government pap has given him an indigestion, and he is snapping at the heels of your friends. If you let him go on he will presently do the party a damage.

We are to have important elections this fall, and next year there will be a Presidential election. Have you forgotten this? Is it not an insane folly to let your official organ, under your very nose, fling a gratuitous insult in the faces of several hundred thousand German and Jewish voters, and this in the name of the Republican party, and as presumably an official declaration of the sentiments of the party chiefs? Do you really want to drive these voters away from the Republican ranks? or do you imagine they have no self-respect or resentment? And have you no fear that the Democrats will use such declarations, made in your chief organ, against the party next year? Or even in Ohio and Pennsylvania this year?

The Republican party should have a respectable organ in Washington. But if you cannot get rid of the National Republican you ought at least to change its name. You might call it the National Idiot. I make you the suggestion as a sincere and earnest Republican.

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

Atlanta, Ga., June 28, 1875.

BANKER'S CONVENTION.

The meeting of bankers of the United States, called at Saratoga for the 20th of this month, has elicited some criticism in several quarters, among others we notice an intimation that it has a political bearing, and will be used in the interest of the Republican party. The meeting as explained to us, is one purely of business, and in fact the principal promoters of it, are Democrats. The St. Louis Times in referring to the proposed convention says:

The convention is to be for "business and social purposes only"—it having for its highest object the bringing of bank officers and bankers into closer intimacy. We can well imagine a great deal encompassed in this broad definition of the meaning of the convention.

The good that can be accomplished in a business way by such a meeting of bankers, is of vast importance to the banks, their stockholders and customers. Many things suggest themselves to our mind, such as the payment of interest on deposits for instance. Cannot some good way be devised to abolish this hazardous feature of banking? It occurs, that through a committee of representative bankers, well selected from all parts of the country, and all classes of banks, both interest paying and interest receiving, by a gradual process a plan might be developed to abolish the evil. This would be far better than by way of a tax to be levied by Congress on all interest sight deposits, as has been suggested by some. The latter method would be too sudden, too unsatisfactory, and too liable to evasion.

The matter of collections also is entirely too expensive and uneven. There are no two banks that collect with the same promptitude and for the same price. There is no good reason, for instance, why banks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the Eastern States should collect items on St. Louis and the southwest through Chicago or Cincinnati. It is the experience of bankers and merchants that collections are sent often in a wonderfully crooked way, the only object of which must be to get better returns. Cannot this matter be talked up in the bank meeting, a better understanding arrived at and the whole system of collecting better equalized?

The question of usury, moreover, might be discussed—a sentiment and expression gained in favor of wiping off of our statute books a lot of laws affecting the rate of interest fixed by contract which only those who are undeserving of such a remedy against large interest take advantage of. The law is a dead letter, so far as all decent people are concerned, and should be abolished. Money, like everything else, should be governed by the laws of supply and demand.

ON the 1st day of July, the New York Evening Post celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. William Cullen Bryant's editorial connection with it, by moving into its magnificent new building, putting on a new dress, and reducing its price from four to three cents per copy. The Post is one of the best specimens of high-toned and conscientious journalism in the country. Nothing is to be found in its columns that would exclude it from the most refined family circle, and its contents are not only edited with the highest ability but with the most scrupulous care. It is gratifying to note that this class of journalism is sufficiently appreciated in the metropolis to enable the Post to give such strong evidences of prosperity as are given in its removal into new and commodious quarters. We sincerely trust that its present prosperity will continue.

IT is a noteworthy fact, and we hear it from different parts of the State, that the attached personal friends and most of the Federal office-holders, are very bitter on the Lancaster Convention, its managers, platform and candidates. The way they denounce Major Errett is refreshing. Governor Hartranft don't fare any better, and as for Senator Cameron he is given over as the most ungrateful of mankind. There will be music in the camp before "chill November's dreary blast" withers Radicalism in Pennsylvania. When the Cameron crowd and the Grant crowd get to washing each other's dirty linen in public, the exposures will shake the political edifice from foundation to turret, and yet they won't tell half the truth about each other.

THIRTY per cent. increase in 1875 upon the ruinous tax rate of 1874, does not seem to move the Ring organs the least. They are only concerned about the miserable way things are managed in New Orleans.

OBITUARY.

HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

On Monday we briefly announced the death of Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia, which occurred on Saturday at Washington in the sixty-third year of his age.

Mr. Florence was born in the old District of Southwark, January 26, 1812. He was the son of a ship carpenter, and had no other school education than was to be had in the plain schools of that time. He became tolerably well read, however, and a fluent writer as well as speaker when quite young. He started to learn the carpenter's trade, but afterwards became a hatter, which business he carried on actively on his own account. He always had a tendency towards newspapers and was connected one way and another with quite a number in Philadelphia, among which were the Keystone and the Argus. In Washington he was a publisher and editor of the "National Democratic Review," the "Constitutional Union," and finally of the "Sunday Gazette." At home he was for nine years Secretary of the Board of Control; was elected to Congress in 1850, and was re-elected four times. He was a leading member of the old Hope Hose Company, Philadelphia, and also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and one of the founders of the "Brotherhood of the Union." Since he went out of Congress he has resided mostly in Washington City.

He was one of the most faithful members of Congress that ever served in that capacity, and although an uncompromising Democrat he never allowed his political prejudices to cloud his judgment. He was personally esteemed by his constituents for his varied qualifications. Behind all his excellent qualities, which won the true affection of his constituents, were his popular ways at all times, from his earliest participation in public affairs—after election as well as before. He was always "popular," always heartily greeted as "Tom Florence," and there was real substance and good-will in the pet *soubriquet* accorded to him, and which frequently cropped out in such expressions as "The Boat-builder's son," "The Widow's Friend," &c.

The death of Mr. Florence will be sincerely mourned in every portion of the Union, where he was known only to be respected and admired.

MRS. REBECCA LAIRD.

It is with regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Mrs. Rebecca Laird, wife of John M. Laird, Esq., editor of the Greensburg Argus, which occurred on Monday morning July 5th., in the 74th year of her age. Mr. Laird commenced his editorial career 55 years ago in Perry county, Ohio, and is probably the oldest editor in years of service in the United States. He has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends for the loss of his companion of more than half a century.

ANOTHER aggrieved individual has brought a libel suit for $100,000, and been invited by the jury to pay the costs of the action. It was the Denver Tribune that was sued.

MINOR NOTES.

THE remains of Colonel Florence were interred at Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, on yesterday.

THE Republican candidate for Supreme-Court Judge in Iowa is said to believe in Woman-Suffrage. His wife is well known as a prominent advocate of the cause.

THE debt of all the railroad companies in the United States exceeds the national debt by about one hundred millions, being $2,230,766,108.

MINDFUL of the President's declaration that Delano shall not retire under fire, the Boston Transcript says of the latest rumor that the Secretary is to resign: "Let no newspaper that loves its country say a word against Delano, until the rumor becomes fact, this time."

THE Constitutional Convention of Missouri has adopted a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the acceptance, by any State Senator or Representative, of a municipal or United States office, and also making municipal and United States officers ineligible to the Legislature during their term of office.

NO Californian has any right to complain that party lines are drawn too strictly in the matter of State officers. There are four distinct tickets in the field, Democratic, Independent, Temperance Reform and Republican, and the voter who cannot find something to suit him among so many must be hard to please.

MR. FRANCIS BACON, treasurer of the fund of $32,829 raised in 1865 for a statue to Edward Everett, has so judiciously invested the sum that in addition to a statue and pedestal costing $10,000, a statue of Governor Andrew and a bust and portrait of Everett have been procured, and $7,273 has been handed over to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

THE State Temperance Alliance of Massachusetts has bitterly and publicly condemned the action of the Boston city authorities in providing wine at the entertainment tendered to President Grant during the visit to the Lexington centennial exercises. The wine and cigars at the banquet cost $4,362, and the wine was supplied in violation of the prohibitory liquor law.

THE announcement that Col. Fred Grant is about to leave the army would be startling had not the country, by a long system of gratuitous advertising, been fully prepared for it. Although schooled at the government's expense, the republic will not in this instance prove ungrateful, but will be duly thankful for the riddance of the army of an appendage that has proved neither useful nor ornamental.—Chicago Times.

"SENATOR MORTON is now fifty one years of age," says an exchange, "and yet he seems just as fond of the women as ever." Yes, the Senator's highest ambition is, when the last scene in the drama of life approaches, to wrap a ruffled and embroidered petticoat about him, and marching majestically to the foot-lights, throw a shower of impassioned kisses to womankind at large, and die like a little son-of-a-saw-horse.—Courier-Journal.

I DIDN'T know Grant much when he lived here, in St. Louis. I first knew him well when I was in command of a regiment at Iron Mountain, and he came down there to take general command, and sent my regiment and me back to St. Louis. He sat up in my tent nearly all night, and talked incessantly. I had a gallon of fine whisky, but he wouldn't take a drop, saying that he had shut that off. I was afterward very much surprised to hear that he never talked at all and always drank.—Gratz Brown.

THE Free Press says that the following rumors prevailed in Detroit just after the tornado; "That a house was moved twelve blocks and not damaged; that an old woman was blown four miles; that a boy had his ears blown off; that a horse had his tail blown off; that a cow was carried up into a tree; that a fence-post was carried ten miles; that a cat had her fur swept clean off of her; that a man had his boots blown off; and that a brick-yard was moved a full half mile without tearing down the kiln."

THE New Orleans Times says that the belief which the North entertains that the South is in favor of inflation is a "most extraordinary humbug," and adds:

"The South has given no manifestations of such a sentiment, and for the best reason. She has passed through the whole course of the financial disease—the plethora, the fever, the exhaustion, the prostration, and is now weak and emaciated, but convalescent. She feels already the steady, normal pulsations of returning health, and does not long for a relapse to fever and chill and delirium. She has only now to exercise ordinary prudence to regain a lusty health."

A GENTLEMAN of Boston is the owner of a miniature steam yacht, 17 feet long and 42-inch beam, with a hull weighing but 100 pounds. She is propelled by a steel boiler weighing only 48 pounds, with a cylinder of 1¼ inches, and a stroke of 2¾ inches. The propeller is four bladed, and is placed under the boat two feet from the stern. One gallon of water fills the boiler, and as it condenses it is only necessary to supply the waste. The boat draws 24 inches of water, which carries her propeller clear. She cost about $500, and is rated at half-horse power. Her owner recently made a voyage with her from Boston to Portland, Me.

THE FEELING IN NORTHERN COLLEGES TOWARD THE SOUTH.

[Richmond (Virginia) Whig.]

In glancing over the various speeches made at the dinner of the alumni of Harvard, we have been greatly impressed and gratified in observing an entire absence of all sectional prejudice and of all acrimonious reference to the late unhappy war. Indeed, the spirit manifested on all sides was such as to commend it to the sympathies of all good men. There was no theatrical display, no sentimental gush, but, as far as possible, a dignified and manly pretermission of unpleasant topics. Whenever the late civil strife was referred to, it was done in a regretful, rather than in a reproachful spirit—and future peace and brotherhood were the aspirations that animated the speakers. Prominent among the speakers was General W. F. Bartlett, who spoke in response to a highly complimentary toast, and in his usual happy manner.

All of our colleges should exhibit the same good feeling, the same desire for the restoration of concord and unity. When such influences prevail at our seats of learning, the young, as they enter upon active life, will be animated by a broad sentiment of patriotism, instead of by prejudice, passion, ill-will and hatred.

The masses of the people of the country have resolved that strife, reproach and recrimination shall cease, and that there shall be peace. The time is at hand when no man, whether at the North or at the South, who opposes the patriotic tide, will receive the support of the people.

NOT SO.

[N. Y. Sun.]

By far the most important of the issues now before the people of the United States is that which relates to the currency.—Portland Press.

This is not so. The currency is an important thing no doubt, but it is of trifling consequence compared with the question whether the affairs of the country shall be administered by thieves or by honest men.

If plundering and swindling are to be the rule in public life, it makes very little difference whether the currency is paper or coin. Let us first drive the robbers out of the temple of our republican freedom, and then we shall be prepared to consider what sort of money is most convenient and beneficial.

By far the most important of the issues now before the people of the United States is that which relates to honesty and economy in public affairs.

PISTOLS AND FIRE-CRACKERS.

The intense patriotic enthusiasm of the ruffians of New York and Brooklyn can no longer find full expression in the noise of the fire-cracker. Yesterday they paraded New York and Brooklyn with muskets and pistols—not toy weapons, but the veritable articles, carrying cartridge and ball. The streets were full of peril, and the police of both cities looked tamely on. Thirty-seven persons were shot yesterday, and ten on Sunday. Doubtless many similar accidents or outrages were unreported. In some cases the wound was self-inflicted, in others the victim suffered by the recklessness of others. Well may we be doubtful of our civilization when the most dangerous fire arms are the chosen playthings of our youth, and when we celebrate a national holiday by shooting fifty persons, and frightening thousands of women and children out of their wits.—N. Y. Evening Post.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The July dividends, payable at Boston, amount to $9,889,540, against $9,117,378 in July, 1874, and $10,130,093 in July, 1873. The railroad dividends amount to $1,726,561, the manufacturing dividends to $563,600, the interest on bonds to $7,303,909, and the miscellaneous dividends to $325,470. Railroad dividends, for a long time steadiest on the list, began to break, and 10 per cent. stocks are gradually fading away. The Connecticut River, which has divided 5 per cent, semi-annually for the past seven years, now drops to 4 per cent., and the Worcester and Nashua, paying 10 per cent. the past five years, comes down to 3½ per cent. The Boston and Lowell, an old standard, which has missed but one dividend during twenty years, is compelled to "pass."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THOS. QUIRK of Derry township, Westmoreland county was arrested on Monday and sent to the Greensburg jail on a charge of incendiarism preferred by Wm. Stitt, whose barn was burned down recently.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. Thomas Dolan residing at Carpenter station on the Pennsylvania Railroad was kicked in the bowels by a colt while playing with the animal on Monday evening. She was seriously injured.

ON Tuesday afternoon a Mr. Ellis, from this city, was thrown from his horse near Millerstown, Butler county, and sustained a severe fracture of his leg. He was conveyed to the Boek House, Millerstown, where he is receiving attention.

AN unknown man supposed to be from this city, committed suicide on Monday morning at Erie by jumping into the lake near the water works. No letters or papers were found, except a piece of wrapping paper from "R. H. Palmer, dealer in hats and caps, Pittsburgh."

WM. HENRY ESQ., of Fallston, Beaver county, for many years editor of the Beaver Argus died at his residence on Sunday last and his remains were interred on Tuesday. The deceased held many positions of trust, and his death causes sincere sorrows among a large number of friends and acquaintances.

OHIO NEWS.

R. Y. GLADDEN, of Richland county, has in his possession a pig, and thereby hangs two tails.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE delivered an address at the commencement of Gambier College last week.

GOV. HAYES is catching it on every side because he gave $500 to the Crusaders in Fremont last winter.

THE fish commissioner has planted one hundred thousand shad in Sandy Creek, a tributary of Tuscarawas river.

A NUMBER of chickens were killed by lightning at New Philadelphia during a storm the other night. The other bipeds escaped.

BILLY BUTTON and Angeline Coon, inmates of the Mansfield Poor House, ran off one night last week and got married. They are now spending their honeymoon in their old cells.

THE Youngstown Light Artillery elected the following officers on Friday evening last: Captain W. L. Brown, First Lieutenant, Carey A. Vaughan, Second Lieutenant, James J. Hammon.

BISHOP FITZGERALD, of Arkansas, dedicated St. Peter's Catholic Church at Canton last Tuesday. It being the anniversary of St. Peter's day all the Catholic societies turned out in full force.

THE Pioneers of the Mahoning Valley will hold a grand re-union at Youngstown, on the 10th of September, the anniversary of the victory of 1813 over the Indians. Some are living yet who remember those perilous days.

WHEN Gen. Hays was elected Governor in 1867 he only had a majority of 2,983, while his predecessor and successor were both elected by majorities ten times greater. The Democrats carried the State last year by 17,202. This looks very Bill-ious for Ohio this fall.

A HEAVY weight widow of Canton, while seeking pleasure on the placid bosom of Myer's Lake, a few days since, attempted to step from one skiff to another, when her divided weight caused the skiffs to drift apart, and while she was meditating and debating whether to step back in one boat or forward into the other, she went down between, where the pond lilies grow in the mud, and the sportive little fishes swim. She couldn't swim much, but only floundered, and we might have a sad tale to relate, but for the prompt and commendable action of an M. D., who succeeded by a series of wonderful manipulations in assisting the dampened lady into a skiff. Sic temper skiffem driftus apartum.

OHIO POLITICS.

Arrangements Making by the Democracy for the Coming Campaign.

COLUMBUS, O., July 6.—Geo. H. Pendleton, Thomas Ewing and other prominent Democrats met here to-day with the Democratic State Central Committee, to arrange for the coming campaign.

It was decided to hold a meeting at Marion, Lawrence county, on July 24th, to be addressed by General Tom. Ewing and S. F. Carey. It was left to the judgment of the Executive Committee to decide whether it was advisable to hold meetings at other points on or before that time.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision of Two Excursion Trains.

NEW YORK, July 6.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a collision occurred on the South Side Railroad, near Far Rockaway, between two passenger trains. Dispatches arriving from the scene of the disaster at Far Rockaway are meagre.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

So far as can be learned up to the present, the following is the list of the killed: J. Hibbard, conductor, residing at Flushing; John Ellers, real estate agent, of Brooklyn; Mr. Hartman, jeweler, corner of Broadway and Second street, Brooklyn; W. H. Gould, of Far Rockaway; Mr. Thurmer, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn; Mr. Pfifer, of 221 North Second street, Brooklyn; Mr. Kehol, 71 New Chambers street, New York; Mr. Wm. Bradley, Maiden lane. Among the killed are two unknown men.

THE FATALLY INJURED.

The following are the names of those not likely to recover: John Atater, 550 Union street, Brooklyn; P. Walsh, 9 Pearl street, New York; Thomas Robinson, Greenpoint, L. I., and Jacob New, of the same place; Mrs. Pringle, 784 Greenwich street, New York; Wm. Quin, Oyster Bay, L. I. In all there are twenty-seven wounded, including Mr. Poppenhausen, President of the road.

There are rumors from reliable sources which say that President Poppenhausen ordered the train from Rockaway to start. The train to Rockaway was on time, and the President of the line disappeared as soon as the accident occurred. He was badly frightened. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping from their engine. The trains were excursion trains, and were crowded with passengers. Two of the men who were killed were sitting beside their wives and children, who escaped without a scratch. The new time table was published to-day, which probably may account for the sad accident.

STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEER.

The engineer states he was running ten miles an hour, was heavily laden and crowded with passengers. He saw the smoke of the coming engine, and whistled down brakes, notwithstanding which the engines telescoped. Many of the wounded were left at the scene of the disaster, while the dead were being carried to the nearest hotels and residences. It is impossible to tell either the number of the killed or wounded, as there are some supposed to still remain in the debris, while numbers have been taken away by their friends. There is great excitement and an intense feeling of indignation. Some say the fault lays at the door of the telegraph operator, and that Woodbury's message said "Come on." The train was still on the switch. This does not receive much belief. The train to Rockaway had the right of way, and three minutes to run one mile. The dead were terribly mutilated.

KENTUCKY.

The Murder of Willis Russell—Every Effort to be Made to Ferret Out the Murderers—Great Excitement.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—The murder of Willis Russell in Owen county last week is creating very great excitement. The Courier-Journal of to-morrow will announce that it has the Governor's assurance that the whole power of the State is at the service of the law to capture and punish the assassins, and that the law will be pushed to the utmost. The assassination of Russell is generally believed to have been done by parties interested in getting him out of the way as a witness against various parties now under conviction by the United States Court for interfering with a Federal official in the exercise of his duty in that county. Out of this case there has also grown much excitement. In the past two or three days, four men of Owen county were convicted in the United States Courts for the offence named. Sentence was suspended by Judge Emmons and the prisoners have since remained in the Jefferson county jail.

Last Friday their counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge McManama, Circuit Judge for Owen county, directing Ambrose Camp, jailor in charge of the prisoners, to bring them before him at Owenton. Camp, upon advice of counsel, decided not to obey the writ on the ground that he had no right or authority to do so, and went up to Owenton yesterday to return this answer.

A special to the Courier-Journal to-night says that Judge McManama adjudged this answer as insufficient and fined Camp $40 for contempt, and ordered him to bring the prisoners to Owenton next Friday. District Attorney Wharton and United States Marshal Murray will refuse to allow the prisoners to leave the jail here, and will resist any attempt to remove them by force if necessary, but it is understood upon very creditable authority that Gov. Leslie will not sustain McManama's action in the matter. The issue of the question is looked to with the greatest interest.

WISCONSIN.

State Radical Convention.

MADISON, July 7.—Tha State Convention met here at noon to-day.

David Atwood of the State Journal was chosen temporary chairman.

Committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A permanent organization was effected with ex-Gov. James T. Lewis for President.

THE TICKET.

The following ticket was nominated;

Governor—Harrison Ludington of Milwaukee.

Lieutenant Governor—A. T. Eaton of Richland.

Secretary of State—H. B. Warner of Pierce.

Treasurer—Henry Baetz of Manitowoc.

Attorney General—Jno. R. Bennett of Rock.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Robert Graham of Winnebago.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Wisconsin declare their unalterable adherence to an indissoluable union of States; the sovereignty of the Federal government in the functions assigned to it by the Constitution; the right of States and the equality of all men before the law; that we declare parties to be only deserving of support so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs; that we regard labor as entitled in a high degree to the protection of the government in all its rights; that we are in favor of freedom of religious opinion and we therefore oppose any union between Church and State or interference with religious faith or worship or any legislation in the interest of any particular creed; that we stand by free education our public school system, the taxation of all for its support and no division of the school fund for any sectarian purpose; that we accept with approval the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of any Chief Magistrate of the Nation for a longer period than two terms; that we approve of the present Republican National Administration and especially the earnest effort to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations and to guard against their recurrence in the future; that we endorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace and humanity we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world; that we adhere to the doctrine of legislative control over railroads and other corporations deriving their powers and francises from the State for the mutual benefit of the people, and such corporations without injustice to the interests of either which policy was inaugurated and will continue to be fostered by the Republican party of Wisconsin to the end; that just and fair rates of transportation may be secured to all the people, while all unjust and oppressive acts of monopolies should be prohibited; that we favor early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate a gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous steps in that direction in such a manner as to disturb the business interests of the country as little as possible; that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry; that we desire such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression of monopolies and at the same time secure to the inventor fair remuneration, and to the public the benefit of the invention upon equitable terms; that the Republican party will continue by all means in the power of the State to encourage immigration as an important agency in developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of the nation; that, with the experience of the past in reference to national and State administrations, we have abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal policy of the Republican party in its well defined and clearly announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce by an honest and faithful administration of laws and by a firm adherence to the principles of justice and progress; we hold that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for promoting the laudable cause of temperance.

AGRICULTURAL.

Condition of the Crops in Iowa.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The following crop reports have been telegraphed the Associated Press from points in Iowa:

Davenport—Reports from Wyoming, Fayette, Muscatine, Fairfield, Wilton, Brooklyn and Newton, Iowa, and from the vicinity of this city are very favorable for crops. For the past three days the storm seems to have had no other effect than to impede farmers work. Some places the wind has tangled wheat and barley.

Ames, Iowa—Corn will not be over half a crop, and if much more rain falls small grains will be injured.

Marshalltown—Lowland corn is badly damaged, but on highlands it is in good condition. Wheat and oats unhurt.

Lama—Rains have done much damage in this section, but if the weather continues good now, crops will not suffer. The low lands have been overflowed.

Mechanicsville—Rains have done little injury to any of the crops, and farmers say that there will be a good yield, provided no more rain falls.

Luzerne, Ia.,—The rains of the last few weeks have injured the crops greatly. Grains are beginning to rust. Farmers say if the wet weather continues another week, wheat and barley will not be worth cutting.

Maguoketta—There's a good prospect for all grains, but corn is very backward. There is no danger of rust in wheat.

State Centre—Corn is suffering much on account of the rain which prevents ploughing. Other cereals are doing finely.

London—Rain has not injured the crops in this vicinity.

Stanwood—The crops are in fine condition.

Colo—Rain has injured the small grain considerably.

Norway—Crops are looking well. The rain would, however, do much damage

Dubuque—Reports from Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Jones, Linn, Bremen, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Butler, Franklin, Hardin, Hamilton, Webster, Calhoun, Pochahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee and Plymouth counties state the recent rains have not damaged small grains to any great extent. In a few localities some nave been blown down and lodged, but wheat, oats and barley generally promise a large yield. One-tenth more acres are under crop than last year. Corn looks bad and is very weedy. The wet weather prevented the farmers working it in a few hilly sections and was badly washed. The prospects are that there will hardly be an average crop, though a few weeks of warm, pleasant weather may alter the situation entirely.

LONDON, July 6.—The Mark Lane Express says: The weather is calculated to greatly hinder haying and harvesting, consequently the prospects are rather threatening for the future. The prices of wheat are a shilling higher, and in some markets two shilling.

TORONTO, July 6.—Crop telegrams from all parts of the Dominion show that the fall wheat is partially winter killed; spring wheat, average crop. Oats, barley and peas, above average. Corn, light yield. Root crops above average. Hay light. Fruit quite light.

BURLINGTON, July 7.—In the northern part of this county the hail storm early in the week severely injured the oats and wheat, ruining, in some cases, half the crop. The corn was only damaged by growing weeds which cannot be destroyed owing to wet weather.

Mt. Pleasant—Oats was somewhat injured and down. Corn in some localities gives a good yield, and in others the rain interfered and prevented sufficient cultivation. A fair crop is expected.

Ottumwa—Corn will be half a crop. Wheat badly damaged. About three-fourths of a crop is expected if rain does not injure it. Reports from West Union state that the crops were in good condition except corn, which is poor.

Preston—About five and a half inches of rain fell in four days. No material was done the corn. Wheat and oats are in good condition.

Independence—Corn is badly damaged by weeds and the ground is too wet to cultivate. The above reports are a fair smple of the condition of crops throughout Southwestern and Northwestern Iowa.

MEMPHIS.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

MEMPHIS, July 6—M. J. Slater, a small dealer in jewelry left for parts unknown leaving numerous creditors behind.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

A stranger representing himself as traveling agent for a New York house was found dead in bed at Haufman's boarding house Second street, this morning. Nothing was found on him to indicate his residence or name. He was about forty years of age, is a heavy set man, has dark hair cut short and light moustache and chin whiskers. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was death from heart disease.

MINNESOTA.

State Democratic Convention.

Hon. D. L. Buell Nominated for Governor.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—The Democratic State Convention spent most of the afternoon in discussing the financial plank of the platform; finally, the specie-payment men prevailed over the expansionists by a large majority.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic-Republican party of Minnesota in Convention assembled invite our fellow citizens to consider whether widely prevailing corruption in the conduct of public affairs in both the State and Nation have not made it evident that the dominant party should be deprived of power which its leaders have of late years so prostituted and abused, believing that reform can only be inaugurated by selecting candidates and representatives not before connected with any of the abuses and who are known to be both honest and capable.

We present to the people of Minnesota as candidates for their suffrages, the gentlemen nominated to-day, and declare the following to be the principles they represent.

Resolved, First—That the adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed a great era in our politics and marked the end forever of human slavery and of the struggle that grew out of that system. These amendments have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. Hereafter all parties must stand upon them and our politics must turn on questions of the present and future and not upon those of the settled and final past.

Second—That the National Government is a Government of limited and delegated powers, supreme within its sphere, while the great bulk of the rights of the people must find their safeguard in the States and people themselves.

Third—That we are opposed to all attempts to limit the freedom of the press of the country.

Fourth—A return to gold and silver as a basis of the currency of the country with a preparation and effective measures to secure resumption of specie payments.

Fifth—A tariff for revenue only, consistent with an honest administration; none for protection; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—Free men; uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

Eighth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds by public officers and the strictest economy in all public affairs.

Ninth—The party in power is responsible for the administration of the Government while in power.

Tenth—That all corporations chartered or recognized by the State should be at all times supervisible by the State in the interests and for the protection of the people against unjust indiscrimination and extortionate demands.

THE TICKET.

After the adoption of the platform the Convention made the following nominations, E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, having formally declined to be a candidate for any position.

For Governor—D. L. Buell.

Lieutenant Governor—E. W. Durant.

Secretary of State—Adolphus Biermann.

State Auditor—M. Doran.

State Treasurer—Albert Scheffer.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—L. Emmett.

Railroad Commissioner—J. W. Sercerbox.

Attorney General—R. Jones.

The Convention was entirely harmonious.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Meeting of Pew-Holders.

Beecher's Salary Raised From $20 000 to $100 000.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A largely attended meeting of Plymouth society which is composed of pew-holders of Plymouth Church, was held in the lecture room of the church this evening, with Mr. J. B. Hutchinson in the chair.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the question of increasing Mr. Beecher's salary.

A MOTION MADE TO INCREASE BEECHER'S SALARY TO $100,000.

Mr. Henry W. Sage then offered a resolution to the effect that the salary of the pastor for the ensuing year be fixed at $100,000 instead of $20,000, which it has heretofore been.

THE PRESS CENSURED.

This was seconded by R. W. Popes, after which R. W. Raymond made a lengthy address, in which he censured the action of the press very strongly. Reporters he characterized as a perfect nuisance, and said that they had all suffered by being interviewed by representatives of the press of the country. He related an anecdote of a reporter who had endeavored to interview Mrs. Beecher; that lady, he said, after being harassed for some time by the questions of her inquisitor, asked him if he had a mother; the reporter replied that he had, and Mrs. Beecher asked him if she was not ashamed to have him engaged in such a disreputable business. The young man said the speaker did not reply to this question but took up his hat and left the house. The interview was not reported.

Mr. S. B. White then delivered a brief and pertinent address in favor of the passage of the resolution. He said that while the Investigating Committee were sitting, Plymouth Church had made no effort to influence them in any way, and so it had been all through the trial. They had made no move whatever towards influencing the jury or anybody else in Mr. Beecher's behalf. Their time had not come until to-night, and now, said the speaker, we will show to the world that Plymouth Church can spend millions in defense of her pastor's innocence, but not one dollar for blackmail or bribery.

THE RESOLUTION PASSES UNANIMOUSLY.

The resolution was then put to a vote and passed unanimously, there being not one dissenting voice. There were about four-fifths of the pewholders of the church present at the meeting which was a very enthusiastic one. It is generally understood among the congregation that this enormous salary is only for this year, and is mainly intended to help to defray the expenses of the trial.

Shang Hamilton, who escaped from Sing Sing, a short time since by seizing a locomotive, was arrested in New York yesterday.

FOREIGN.

IRELAND.

MORE HONORS FOR THE AMERICANS.

BELFAST, July 7.—The shooting for the cup presented by the Mayor and citizens of Belfast, took place to-day. Col. Gildersleeve won the cup over twenty-four opponents.

FULL REPORT OF THE MATCH.

BELFAST, July 7.—The contest for the Mayor and Citizens Cup was held on a range on Lord Duefferin's grounds. The distance was 1,000 yards. Each man was allowed five shots, the highest possible score being twenty. Several thousand persons witnessed the shooting. All members of the American team and reserves took part. The contest was exciting especially towards the close. The result was doubtful up to the last shot.

Scores were announced as follows:

Gildersleeve, American	19
Lee, of Belfast	19
Fulton, American	17
Johnson, of Dublin	18
Bruce, American	17
McKenna, of Dublin	17
Wylie	16

The tie between America and Ireland was then shot off according to the terms agreed upon. The men had three shots a piece. The result was again a tie, Gildersleeve and Lee's scores being exactly a like. Each man made two bulls eyes and a centre counting eleven. The excitement rose to fever heat. As they began to shoot off

THE SECOND TIE.

Both men were cheered vociferously. The final result was victory for Gildersleeve who made three bulls eyes in succession scoring 12. Lee made 10. The victorious Americans were wildly applauded by the excited spectators. In course of the shooting for the cup, Bodine, Dakin and Coleman of the American Team made misses and were obliged to retire in accordance with a rule which requires the withdrawal of any man who misses a target. A considsiderabe number of Irish competitors also retired under the rule including Wilson, a crack shot.

The enthusiasm in Belfast for Americans shows no signs of abatement. After the contest members of the American Team and friends accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen and other leading citizens made an excursion on the Belfast Lough. The party were entertained at Claudeboys Lord Dufferins country residence. Capt. Hamilton, brother of lady Dufferin, expressed his pleasure in receiving the gentlemen of the American Team.

A BANQUET TENDERED.

A banquet was given at Town Hall tonight in honor of the Americans. The Mayor occupied the chair. The company numbered two hundred and included the first people of Belfast and twenty officers of the British army. Among the latter was Lord John Taylour, Lieutenant Colonel of the 94th foot. The Major offered a toast to the army and navy of the United States. Gen. Dakin responded. Colonel Gildersleeve, Mr. Mitchell, Mayor Leech and Col. Fulton also replied to toasts. The Mayor gave as a final toast "the next merry meeting" and in his closing remarks alluded to the meeting held in this very hall to raise aid for the people of Chicago after the great fire.

SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 6.—The Carlist Committee has received the following despatches, dated Tolosa, July 3d. Our artillery has repulsed eight thousand Alfonsists between Lerin and Allo in Navarre. A column of enemy, 14,000 strong, with supplies advancing to the relief of Vittoria has been defeated beyond La Puebla. Don Carlos has taken chief command of the Northern army. A general advance has been decided upon. Don Carlos has been proclaimed Lord of Biscay. The report of Dorregaray's defeat sent out from Madrid is false. Several Alfonsist officers have lately joined our forces. An important city and fortress of Molins de Rey, nine miles from Barcelona, has surrendered to the Carlists with the garrison, cannon and munitions of war. Seven superior officers were made prisoners by this capitulation.

MADRID, July 6.—The Diario says: It has reason to believe that Dorregaray's army, feeling incapable of resisting an attack of the Alfonsist forces, left Cantavieja and crossed Ebro and is now marching into Catalonia. Several guns of heavy calibre has been disembarked from steamers at San Sebastian. They are intended for detached forts at Renteria. Carlists have erected fresh batteries against San Sebastian. A French gunboat has arrived to protect the interests of French subjects.

Jovellar has thrown four hundred shells into Cantavieja. He is expecting reinforcements of heavy artillery. The Carlists were unwilling to risk a second engagement, and Dorregarray, with their main body, has withdrawn.

A NEW CONSTITUTION PREPARED.

The commission of nine members appointed to prepare a draft of a new constitution for the Kingdom of Spain have concluded their labors. The draft opens with a declaration of individual and religious liberty. The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, composed, as in other liberal Monarchial States. The Magistracy is to be irremovable. It is believed the Constitution will be adopted without modification.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA DECLINES TO FIGHT A DUEL.

PARIS, July 6—M. Gambetta has declined to accept the Casaquac's challenge to fight a duel on account of articles in the Republic Francoise, He says he cannot hold himself at the disposal of the first comer among his political adversaries as he has other duties and responsibilities to fulfil towards his party France and the Republic.

A duel was fought yesterday in Belgium between two Parisian journalists. Rosate, of La Presse, and Perivier, of Le Figaro. The latter was wounded in the chest and arm.

ENGLAND.

RESULT OF A PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.

LONDON, July 7.—A pigeon shooting match between A. H. Bogardus of Illinois and George Rimmel, champion of England, took place to-day at Hendon, and was easily won by the former. Provisions of the match were that each should shoot at fifty birds, thirty-five rise, from five traps, five yards apart. Bogardus killed 36 birds to his opponent's 30. A large crowd assembled to witness the contest and much enthusiasm was evinced. Bogardus challenges all England to shoot against him.

ITALY.

WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ROME, July 7.—The Opinione announces that the ministerial commission appointed to consider whether Italy shall participate in the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition has decided in the negative on account of the considerable expense necessary. The Washington Government has been so informed.

MEXICO.

OBITUARY.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—Fernando C. Willett, Secretary of the American Legation, this city, died on the 13th inst. at Cordoba.

THE LOEDER-PRICE CASE.

Continuation of the Trial.

NEW YORK, June 7.—At a further examination to-day of Joseph Loeder, charged with perjury and conspiracy in the Tilton-Beecher case, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was called as a witness, at the request of the District Attorney. He looked over the affidavit of Loeder and was asked if any of the statements in the affidavit referring to him and Mrs. Tilton were true, in fact; Mr. Beecher replied, there is nothing that is true there alleged. He was then asked to read the affidavit made by Price in connection with Loeder. He testified that there was not one word of truth in the allegations respecting him in his affidavit on cross-examination. Mr. Beecher testified he was unguarded in his intercourse with any one, and certainly not with any lady. This association with Mrs. Tilton was that of a gentleman with a lady. It was not his custom to salute his lady friends with a kiss. He had sometimes kissed Mrs. Tilton. When he had been away for some time he kissed the Tilton family all around, but did not do so when he was in the habit of calling every few days. Mrs. Tilton had sometimes met him at the door in company with her husband, but he did not remember that she ever opened the door for him. His visits to Mrs. Tilton sometimes lasted five minutes sometimes half an hour, sometimes an hour. Half hour was about the usual length of time; he usually spent his visits in conversations; he had prayed with her, but only, he felt sure, when she was sick; he judged of this by his usual custom with his parishioners; he thought very likely there was a sofa in Mrs. Tilton's parlor and that he might have sat upon it with her. His age was sixty-two years; he was old enough to be Mrs. Tilton's grandfather and felt toward her like a father.

Mr. Britton objected to inquiries into Mrs. Tilton's disposition, which were wholly immaterial. Here Justice Reilley so ruled, and the examination of Beecher was here finished. District Attorney Britton said that he here proposed to rest the case of the people. General Pryor had been present, but he told him his testimony was not required; he took pleasure in saying there was not a shadow of reflection or upon Gen. Pryor in this case as counsel otherwise; that gentleman was absolutely incapable of any improper connection with an affair of this kind. Moreover, he had found, in his investigation of this case, that General Pryor was brought into it purely by an accident, and under circumstances which would drive almost any one.

Justice Reiley expressed his gratification with these remarks of the District Attorney.

Loeder's counsel said Price was a man who had been guilty of perjury, and he was the one whom the prosecution proposed to use as a witness. District Attorney Britton denied this, saying he wished Price to be held with Loeder. He did not propose to use the testimony of an acknowledged perjurer against another. Justice Reilley then committed Loeder and Price to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PRICE PLEADS GUILTY.

The usual questions were asked the prisoners. Price acknowledged that he was guilty, and Loeder plead not guilty.

Mr. Beecher was before the Grand Jury to-day to testify in the Loeder and Price case. Mrs. Tilton will give evidence to-morrow.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT FROM PRICE

is published giving an alleged detail of the method of getting up Loeder's accusation against Mr. Beecher. Price says Loeder instructed him what to say, and that lawyer Morris paid him at various times small sums of money to spend in liquors, cigars, etc. Price again declares the affidavit signed by him in Morris' office is false in every particular. He was never in Tilton's house, and never to his knowledge saw Mrs. Tilton.

A NEW SUIT ON THE TAPIS.

It is asserted by the Brooklyn Argus that Moulton will endeavor to secure the indictment of Mr. Beecher by the Grand Jury now in session for alleged perjury, and will summon the following witnesses: Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Moulton, Theodore Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Henry C. Bowen, Mrs. Tilton and others.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Collision of Steamers—Ten Lives Lost.

NORFOLK, VA., July 6.—The steamer Isaac Bell collided with a smaller steamer last night. Seven people were saved out of seventeen on board.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—The first reports of the accident to the J. D. Parker were exaggerated. She struck Ruble's rock at the foot of the falls and sunk in three feet of water. Her passengers and freight were removed in safety and to-day the boat was got afloat and is now preparing to leave for Memphis.

A STEAMER STRIKES A PIER.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The steamer Susie Silver which left here Saturday evening with National guards and a large party of excursionists on board for Quincy struck a bridge at Louisiana, Mo., on her return trip last night and stove her starboard wheel and upper works. She is coming down on one wheel. So far as known nobody was hurt.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

An Inflammatory Speech—A Dissatisfied Negro Believes His Race Has Played the Second Fiddle Too Long.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—At the Colored People's Celebration of the Fourth at Hillsdale, near this city, Prof. Langston said he was there to declare his independence for all who were his followers. The hour is come when we must throw off this yoke of oppression and stand up for our rights as freemen. The signs of the times demand that we shall prove our fitness for all the duties of citizenship. The hour is come when we must manage our own institutions. If we have colored churches then give us colored preachers. If we have colored banks we must have colored bankers. If we have colored schools, let us have our own teachers. If we have colored colleges we demand that we have our own officers. We have played the second fiddle too long. We want, we must have a change for the better.

CRIME.

Shot While Interfering With an Officer.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—Pat Manning, a retail grocer living on the corner of Maine and Auction streets was shot and killed this afternoon by Officer McCormick, who, a short time before had entered Manning's grocery and asked him to quit beating one of his (Manning's) children, to which Manning replied by throwing a monkey-wrench at McCormick and using abusive and opprobrious epithets. McCormick left and procured a warrant for the arrest of Manning and on entering the grocery was fired at by Manning, the ball grazing the officer's temple, whereupon McCormick drew his revolver and fired, killing Manning instantly. McCormick then surrendered himself. Manning was formerly a policeman.

THE AMMON MURDER.

ZELL, FISHBACH AND HOFFMAN ON TRIAL—THE TESTIMONY OF FIVE WITNESSES TAKEN.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The case of Zell, Fishbach and Hoffman, indicted for the murder of Martin Ammon in Sorg's saloon, South Side, on the evening of the 24th of April last, was taken up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning before Judge Stowe. The time until after two o'clock P. M. was spent in getting a jury. Messrs. Montooth and Luty appear for the Commonwealth and Messrs. Marshall and Moreland for the defense. The case was opened by Mr. Luty. It is not probable that a verdict of more than murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, will be claimed for Zell and Hoffman, while it appears that there is nothing to be said against Fishbach further than that he had been in company with the other defendants on the afternoon in question.

Catherine Ammon, the widow of the murdered man, was the first witness examined. Her testimony was as follows:

I lived on Mt. Oliver at the time of the tragedy; he was brought home on the evening of the murder about 8 o'clock in the evening; he was insensible; appeared to be dead when brought home; became sensible the third day; called me mamma; couldn't say my name; he couldn't tell me what hurt him; he was conscious at the time he told Mr. Ebiger how it happened; didn't examine the wounds after death.

Cross-examined—Was not in the room when Ammon told how he was hurt.

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—Was called to see Ammon at 6½ o'clock at Sorg's saloon; found him on a lounge holding his head in his hands; found the wound was serious, the skull being forced in upon the brain; had him removed to his home where I performed an operation; the wound was an incised one above the ear; upon elevating the bone, about half an ounce of the skull oozed out; visited him at intervals until his death; made a post mortem examination; found extravasated blood all over the right side of the head; the brain gave evidence of violent concussion, and I believe he received injuries on both sides of the head; death was evidently the result of wounds received on the left side of the head.

The pieces of bone removed were here shown witness and identified.

Cross-examined—Have no doubt that the wound on the left side of the head caused death; my opinion was at the time and is yet, that the wound was made by a beer glass; Ammon was never fully conscious after my first visit.

Dr. Prinzler sworn—The witness identified the pieces of bone as those taken from Ammon's head; visited the patient on Sunday and Tuesday; he was not conscious on those occasions.

J. Sorg sworn—Kept a saloon at the time of the murder; was at home on the evening of the 24th of April; know the defendants; did not know them before that evening; knew them before that evening; knew their names but not their faces; they came in between five and six o'clock in the evening: Zell called for the drinks; Zell called for a "pony" beer, but threw it out and began to swear and say he could lick any man in the house; he then tried to get back of the counter; he and I had a little fight, and my wife struck him in the face with a wet cloth; he then kicked her "black and blue;" they then all began to kick at me. (The fight at this point became general.) After half an hour Zell and Hoffman came back, there was a large crowd in then; Ammon was standing at the second table from the front door; they began the fuss by asking me why I was so rough the first time; I told them when they treated me like gentlemen I would treat them so; Zell and Hoffman turned from me and pitched into Ammon; the fight lasted about two minutes, when they ran out; didn't see any blow struck, only know they were fighting; after the fight found Ammon lying across a chair, and blood running from his head upon the floor; didn't see Fishbach the second time, when the fight was going on.

Cross-examined—Zell was not tight; he was not sober; he was not drunk neither; Fishbach took two cigars for five cents and Hoffman took a root beer, a soft drink; took a fire poker and put 'em out; the poker was iron, I don't know how many I hit, I hit all I could; Hess, Ammon and Fite helped to put them out with billiard sticks; didn't count how many they hit, was busy with the poker; my wife used a wet rag to help 'em out; didn't see how their heads were when they went out; nobody hit 'em on the head; they were all hit on the shoulders and breast; I didn't throw one two or three beer glasses in the fight; Albert Rose was at the billiard table while the fight was going on; he could have seen me.

John Findley sworn—The plan on exhibition I made last Saturday.

John Oubinger sworn—Hoffman set his fist at Ammon and said he would kill every G——d——d Dutch in the room. The balance of Oubinger's testimony did not differ materially from that of Sorg.

Cross-examination—Didn't see any blow struck except by Hoffman; he struck with his fist; saw Hite striking with a chair; I did not strike at all; saw some tumblers broken on the floor; don't know who threw them; they came from the direction of the front door; don't know that my brother-in-law, Sorg, threw the tumblers.

At the conclusion of Oubinger's testimony Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The trial of Zell, Hoffman and Fishbach, charged with the murder of Martin Ammon, was resumed in the Criminal Court Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Sorg, the wife of Jacob Sorg the saloon keeper, was first put on the stand. Her testimony contained nothing substantially new.

Henry May testified that he saw Hoffman striking in the direction of the table where Ammon was sitting. Hoffman, witness said, had something in his hand, but he did not think it was a beer glass.

John Hess testified that he was knocked down in the fight, and did not see who struck Ammon. Hoffman was about one step from Ammon when the row began.

Henry Werner saw the defendants ejected. He went into the saloon and warned Ammon. When asked if he understood the threat to be directed especially toward Ammon the counsel for the defense objected, and the objection was sustained.

John Harche testified that as the prisoners were taking their involuntary departure, he saw a beer glass come from either Hoffman or Zell, and he believed it was from Hoffman.

THE DEFENSE.

The Commonwealth having rested, Mr. Marshall opened for the defense. He said they would show that none of the defendants had delivered the fatal blow; that Sorg had thrown beer glasses into the crowd and that one of the glasses thrown by him had done the work, though it had not been intended to operate in this direction.

FISHBACH.

Mr. Moreland stated that he had several witnesses who would prove an alibi in Fishbach's case, but as no evidence had been given to show that he was with the other defendants, he supposed it unnecessary. The Court saw it in the same light, and informed Mr. Moreland that Fishbach was entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The defense then proceeded to produce evidence tending to show that the tumbler throwing was done by Sorg. Albert Rose testified that he had seen Sorg throwing two or three glasses during the disturbance. George Hoffman, a brother of Charles, deposed to the same effect, as also two other witnesses. After hearing the testimony of a number of character witnesses who testified to the good character of the witnesses in regard to a peaceful and order loving disposition, the defense rested.

Mr. Marshall then asked the Court to charge the jury that the burden of the proof was on the Commonwealth to show that the defendants had inflicted the fatal blow; and that if there was in their minds a reasonable doubt they could not convict.

The balance of the afternoon was spent by counsel in their arguments to the jury. The latter remained out all night. The Court waited about fifteen minutes for the verdict, when it appearing that considerable time would elapse before it was rendered, an adjournment was had.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of Zell, Hoffman and Fishbach, charged with the murder of Martin Ammon occupied the entire day and is still on trial.

The jury in the case of R. H. Emmerson, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of the Pittsburgh Acid Works, were unable to agree and were discharged.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Cornelius Simpson vs. Arthur Simpson, a petition for a divorce, a decree was made refusing a divorce on account of irregularity in the proceedings.

A decree of divorce was made in the case of Jennie Manning vs. James R. Manning; also, in the case of Malinda Shook vs. Albert Shook.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. C. Whitehead, the bond of the assignee was filed and approved.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Motions for a new trial were refused in the cases of the National Bank of Commerce vs. R. H. Palmer, Jr., and R. Long et al vs. J. T. Woods et al.

In the case of Thos. B. Rice et al vs. the city of Allegheny, an injunction was issued.

The resignation of John Ogden having been presented and accepted, Lewis Stuckrath was appointed District Assessor of the Third district of the Third ward, Allegheny.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A petition was filed by G. N. Hofstott and others, creditors, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of H. F. Grace, of Mercer county, and the usual order to show cause was granted.

In the cases of the First National Bank of Warren, and the Warren Savings Bank against J. K. Palmer & Co., on application of the petitioning creditors leave was granted to discontinue the proceedings in bankruptcy, instituted by them against said defendants.

In the matter of The Nation Trust Company, alleged bankrupts, on petition filed, a restraining order was granted to prevent certain creditors from interfering with the debtor's property.

In the matter of Peter Grace, bankrupt, an order was granted for the examination of said bankrupt.

In the matter of George S. McCartney, bankrupt, a restraining order was granted against certain execution creditors.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of Zell, Hoffman and Fishbach, indicted for the murder of Martin Ammon, consumed the day.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jno. N. Rieger to William Openheimer, on petition presented, the Court appointed Jacob Abbey and J. C. Dermitt viewers to appraise the property assigned and make report.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Addison W. Erwin, of Allegheny City, bankrupt. Composition of the debtor with his creditors was confirmed by the Court.

N. Marshal & Co., Luzerne county, bankrupts. Claim of J. W. Howell as a lien creditor referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

United States vs. a quantity of liquor owned by Golson & Eastman. Decree of forfeiture entered.

MAN SHOT AT BRADDOCKS.

A TRAMP SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ENTER A BUILDING—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner McCallin Wednesday afternoon held an inquest on the body of an unknown tramp who was shot at the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddocks, on the night previous, by a young man named George Gardner. From the information obtained at the inquest, and furnished by Gardner, it seems that the tramp came to the works on Tuesday night and asked for shelter. A clerk of the works had moved his household goods into the building and young Gardner was placed there to watch the building and contents until the clerk could move into the house. When the tramp asked to be admitted Gardner refused him and commanded him to leave the premises. This he refused to do, and as he kept pounding at the door the young watchman threatened to shoot. The tramp still kept battering, when Gardner fired through the door for the purpose of frightening him. The ball struck the assailant, entering the head immediately above the right ear, producing a wound which resulted in the death of the tramp at half-past nine yesterday morning. No person saw the shooting and the jury obtained all their information from Gardner, who freely volunteered to tell them, giving them in substance the information above. He did not intend to injure the tramp, but was anxious to frighten him away as several men during the evening had been prowling about the premises and he was somewhat frightened.

When the result of the shot was ascertained young Gardner gave himself up to 'Squire Russell, of Braddocks. The majority of the jury were in favor of releasing him, but it was afterwards considered more advisable to allow the Courts to take charge of the matter. A verdict covering the above statement was accordingly rendered, and Coroner McCallin, resolving himself into a policeman, brought Gardner to jail, where he is confined at present. Gardner is a young man and a native of Johnstown, where his parents reside at present.

The deceased was apparently about th

SMOKY ISLAND.

THE PLAINTIFFS IN THE SMOKY ISLAND EJECTMENT SUIT VICTORIOUS—OPINION OF JUDGE WHITE ON THE LAW QUESTION RESERVED.

[From The Daily Post, July 2.]

Judge White yesterday morning rendered an opinion on the question of law reserved in the Smoky Island ejectment suit in the Common Pleas No. 2. The question was argued in banc some days since. The opinion is of great length, but the extracts given below contain the gist of it. It will be seen that but little importance is attached to old Killbuck's claim.

"The jury were instructed to find for plaintiff, Killbuck or Smoky Island, as it existed in 1806, bounding it by low water mark at the head and front, and on the northern side, but on the south by low water line, so fixed by the Commissioners under the act of Assembly of the 16th of April, 1858, subject to the opinion of the court in banc on the question of law reserved, to wit: Whether, under that act, and the proceedings in the District Court in pursuance of it, the title to the locus in quo became vested in the city of Allegheny or the lot owners of that city.

When the State, in 1874, laid out the reserve tract in lots, and caused a plot to be made of it, Bank lane was marked on the plot as running on the bank of the Allegheny river. The island was also indicated on the plot, with a narrow channel between it and the main land. But no distances were given. It was in evidence that Bank lane had been to some extent shoved southward; the plaintiffs contended entirely across the original channel between it and the island. But the verdict of the jury shows otherwise. The plot attached to the verdict indicates the original location of Bank lane, or at least its northern boundry, its present location, (now called South avenue, have a width of sixty feet,) the channel and the northern low water line of the island. Measuring the distance according to the scale of that plot, the space between the South line of South avenue and the northern boundary of the island, as fixed by the jury, would be about as follows: At the head of the island, 348 feet; along the centre of the bridge embankment, 300 feet; opposite the mouth of Allegheny avenue, 188 feet; opposite the mouth of Walker street, 144 feet; at a point 400 feet below Walker street, 140 feet, and widening out from that point to the foot of the island.

The plaintiffs claimed title under a patent from the State, issued in pursuance of a special act of the Legislature, approved the 28th of April, 1873. The boundaries of the patent embraced much more than the verdict of the jury. But as the declared object of the act was to perfect the title to the island, and the act recited the title or the claim of the plaintiffs, as derived from the Indian chief, Killbuck, who made application for the island in 1806, the jury were instructed that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover more than the island.

The recitals in the act, I consider of very little consequence in the decision of the reserved question. Killbuck never followed up his application, nor obtained any valid title. Whatever claim he had was forfeited by not getting a warrant of survey, and paying for the island as required by the act of 27th of January, 1806. But even, if he had, an inchoate title, and could have transferred it to Abner Barker, it became extinct when the island was swept away by the great flood of 1832. The foundation of it then became the bed of the river. It was the bed of the river in 1858. The title was in the State. No law then existing authorized it to be taken up or claimed as private property. And if by virtue of the act of Assembly of 16th of April, 1858, the title becomes vested in the City of Allegheny, or the lot owners, the State could not afterwards grant it to another. In that case the act of 28th of April, 1873, would be a nullity. The State might waive all preliminaries required by former acts, in order to perfect the title of an applicant, and no doubt the State would be bound by the recitals in the act; but the vested rights of others could not thus be legislated away. If the State had made a gift of this island or its foundation in 1858 to Allegheny City, she could not in 1873 revoke her gift, and for the paltry sum of $300 sell it to another. Such an act would be inconsistent with the character and dignity of a sovereign State.

In 1840, as recided in Reid's case, the island had ceased to exist, and there was no law authorizing the foundation to be taken up as an island. If, therefore, there were no intervening rights, the act of 1873 would give a good title to plaintiffs, without reference to Killbuck's title. But there were intervening rights. Killbuck's claim could not be galvanized into a living title to defeat them.

The title of the city or the lot owners may be derived directly or indirectly from the act of 1858. They do not claim by express grant of the State or any other party. They do not pretend ever to have had title to the island. After the island was swept away, the foundation remained as a bar in the river. They had no legal claim to that. It was the bed of the river. It was alluvion. It was not a deposit or accretion, and no more attached to the main land than when the island existed. It was not a relicton. It will not, therefore, fall within any of the recognized common law rights of riparian owners. And if the act of 1858 did not extend those rights, or in some other way give them a title, they have none." His Honor next considers the title of lot owners and decides that they have no interest separate from the city corporation. Continuing: "Let us, then, consider what title, if any, the city has. And this, as before stated, must be derived from the act of Assembly of 1858. The city, as a corporation, has not, and never had a fee in Bank lane, nor any title of interest therein, except as one of the streets of the city. These acts of Assembly and decisions of the Supreme Court are referred to for two purposes; first, to show that in 1858, the State had nothing left in the Reserve tract; and second, what the title the City of Allegheny had at that time. The act of incorporation gave the city no title to Bank lane or any other street. By the act of September 11, 1787, it was expressly declared, that they "shall be common highways forever."

Bank lane, as a highway, extended from the southern line of the river lots to low water mark of the river. If the river slowly and gradually receded and left alluvial deposits on the bank, the alluvion would, no doubt, become part of the highway, and Bank lane would gradually widen out. And this would be the case whether it extended ten feet or 1,000 feet. For this purpose the city corporation, as representing the public might be considered a riparian owner and entitled to riparian rights. But as before stated, this is not a case of allusion, as recognized by the common law, and these principles will not secure the locus in quo to the City of Allegheny unless aided by the act of 1858." The Judge next reviewed the act of 1858, which established high and low water line in the rivers in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh in Allegheny county, and continues: If by construction of the statue, the locus in quo passes to Allegheny City, it passes simply as an accretion to Bank lane. That highway would then be a curious anomaly. From an ordinary street at both ends, it would swell out with Aldermanic proportions, to 1,000 feet in the middle. But in point of fact, it would be useless as a highway. It would cost more to fill up the river than the city could afford to spend for a highway or even for a park. Unless sold for manufacturing or building purposes it will never be filled up. It will always remain an eye sore and bone of contention. Although claiming it for many years, yet the city has never thought of fitting it up for public use. She has always contemplated extending her streets through it, and laying it off in lots for sale. Whether she could do so without express legislation authorizing it, is very doubtful.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the title to that portion of the river bed between Bank lane and low water line as fixed by the Commissioners and the District Court, did not pass to rest in the city of Allegheny, or the lot owners, under or by virtue of the act of April 16th, 1858. It is a casus omissus, a case not contemplated by the statute, or provided for in it. The title consequently remained in the State, subject to the control of the Legislature. The reserved question is therefore decided in favor of the plaintiff, on payment of the verdict fee.

The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

APPLICATION FOR BANKRUPTCY.

OWNERS OF THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

[From The Daily Post, July 2.]

Mr. L. M. Morris, yesterday had filed a petition in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and others composing the co-partnership called the Nation Trust Company. On the return of Judge McCandless, a motion will be made for a rule on the said parties to show cause why they should not be adjudged. There are said to be one hundred and twenty making the application and the following compose the list:

Leander M. Morris, Charles H. Armstrong, Francis Ardary, Richard Allen, Jacob Ahl, F. P. Berg, L. J. Blanchard, D. C. Brickell, W. B. Brickell, Mrs. C. Brickell, John Bauss, Frederick Buttron, Conrad Bauer, Mrs. M. P. Beuerkle, August Beuerkle, executors of C. W. Beuerkle, deceased; Wm. Crawford, Jr., Ester Conway, Thomas Clarke, Robert Dickson, Thomas C. Dickson, Joseph C. Dickson, W. J. Dickson, John Doyle, Leopold Einstein, James Hemphill, administrator of Joseph French, deceased; W. J. Friday, Henry Freyberg, Mrs. M. Freid, E. F. Garland, Michael Garver, P. Garver, H. Gerwig, Mrs. Magdalena Gemmer and Peter Gemmer, administrators of John Gemmer, deceased; John Herron, John Herron, Jr., Thomas Harris, Jake Hill, A. Mecklenberg and Anna Herwig, administrator of Daniel Herwig, deceased; Anna Herwig, Anna Hultz, Rev. P. Hughes, Jos. Irwin, Patrick Kane, W. Kane, Michael Kane, Frederick Kirsch, G. W. Kettenberg, John Kaily, Joseph Lang, Peter Ludubughl, Frederick Lippert, Joseph L. Lowry, Robert Liddell, Joseph Meyer and Anthony Meyer, partners as Joseph Meyer & Son, Thomas Moreland and D. L. Mitchell, partners as Moreland & Mitchell, Thomas Marshall, Edwin Miles, J. C. Michel, A. Stang, administrator of John Miller, deceased; David McClelland, John H. McKelvy, R. J. McGown, W. H. McCleery, A. G. McCandless, Maggie J. McKelvy, L. S. McKallip, Wm. Nesbitt, John Ostermaier, and Elizabeth Ochner, administrators of Martin Ochner, deceased; Henry Otto, Alexander Pitcairn, George Pennington, S. G. Ramaley, A. L. Reiman, Wm. Shaeffer, Samuel Shaeffer, Daniel M. Shaeffer, Henry Stoelener, Wm. Smith, John Seibert, J. B. Stewart, F. D. Stewart, Eliza Jane Stewart, C. A. Stewart and Anthony Lewis, administrators of John S. Stewart, deceased; Mrs. C. Seidenstricker, Mrs. E. Stone, Mrs. Madalena Swartz, Spencer, McKay & Co., Mrs. K. Speer, James M. Taylor, W. T. Taylor, James Taylor, J. W. Taylor, Richard Thompson, P. Trainor, A. Todd, Conrad Zuren, Daniel Zolz, John Welch, Gabriel Weisser, Joachin Weisser, Charles Wettengell, W. B. Watkins, C. Wagner, H. W. Wilson, G. J. Young and Conrad Ziegler, co-partners transacting business in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny.

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.

AN ADVERSE DECISION RENDERED AGAINST PLAINTIFFS.

[From The Daily Post, July 2.]

Judge White yesterday rendered an opinion in the case of Mary Craig vs. David Gregg et al., Directors of the Security Trust Company. The suits, as our readers will recollect, were brought by Mary A. Craig and Harriet Houston, stockholders of the institution to recover on the ground of gross negligence on the part of defendants in the management of the funds of the company. At the trial the court ordered a non-suit, with leave for plaintiff's counsel to move for its removal. The motion to take off was argued in banc some time ago. The decision of the court yesterday was in favor of the defendants, in the case of Mary A. Craig, which covers that of Harriet Houston. Following is the opinion:

The evidence established very clearly two things; first, that the Directors of the Security Trust Company neglected their duties; and second, that James T. Brady acted dishonestly and fraudulently as an officer of the institution. But the negligence of the Directers arose from their confidence in James T. Brady. There is no evidence that any of them acted dishonestly or fraudulently or had any knowledge of, or connived at, the wrong doings of James T. Brady. They were deceived by Brady, and by the statements made by the clerks, and became victims themselves to the acts and tricks of Brady. The evidence therefore, I do not consider sufficient to justify a verdict against them for gross negligence. As the testimony was all taken down by the short-hand reporter, the plaintiff cannot be seriously injured if I am in error on this point, for it can all be considered by the Supreme Court.

But there is another ground on which I think the non-suit was proper. This is a common law action for negligence against the directors of the bank. The negligence charged is a neglect of duty by which the entire capital of the company "was lost," and the institution became insolvent. The plaintiff charges no act of negligence by which she was specially injured. The acts charged affect alike the defendants and all other stockholders, and all the creditors of the institution. The principle which would allow a common law action against the directors by each stockholder, for a total loss of his stock, would sustain such an action for a partial loss, or for a depreciation in the market price. If such is the law, who will act as a director?

But, further, the creditors of the bank have a prior claim to the stockholders, for the stockholders elected the directors as their agents. If these agents have lost the funds of the stockholders, and also of innocent parties, entrusted to them as the agents of the stockholders, these innocent parties should be paid first, yet if each stockholder can maintain his individual suit against the directors, a few of them might bankrupt the directors, and leave nothing for the creditors or the other stockholders.

The only way, I conceive, to do justice in such a case and work out the equities of the various parties, would be by a bill in equity or a common law action in the name of the corporation.

The fraudulent acts of Brady might possibly have justified a verdict against him. But the plaintiff's counsel declined to take that; frankly admitting that a verdict against him was not what he wanted. As Brady was worth nothing the verdict would be fruitless. Motion to take off non-suit refused.

Council for plaintiffs intend to carry the case into the Supreme Court.

THOMAS S. CLARKE'S WILL.

JUDGE HAWKINS' INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN OF ITS PROVISIONS.

Some time since Messrs. Chas. J. Clarke and Wm. M. Hersh, executors and trustees of the will of the late Thomas S. Clarke, filed a petition in the Orphans' Court of this county setting forth the following facts: By the last will of the deceased, dated November 7th, 1867, it was ordered and directed that the executors hold certain stocks in trust for the sole benefit of the testator's grand-children—the children of his son, Charles J. Clarke, and of his daughter, Agnes S. Kennedy—to wit: One hundred shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and one hundred shares of stock in the Union Railroad and Transportation Company to each of six grandchildren living at the date of the will. It was also provided that the executors should procure for each grandchild born after the date thereof and prior to noon of the 4th of April, 1883, stocks of the same character, amount and value ($10,000) as those bequeathed to the six grandchildren named in the will. The executors, as children were born, procured for each the stock which the will ordered and directed. On the 23d of April, 1873, a child was born to Charles J. Clarke; but before the birth of said child the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was dissolved and went into liquidation, and the residuary estate of the testator had not in its possession, therefore, any of the stock of said company. By the terms of the liquidation, however, the holder of each share of said stock became entitled to one hundred shares of Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock, one hundred shares of Pennsylvania Company stock, and a certificate of proportionate interest in the remaining undivided assets of said Union Railroad and Transportation Company. The petitioners so constructed the said will as to mean that the last-born child of Charles J. Clarke was entitled to receive out of the estate either the same number of shares of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company as the other grandchildren received, or the equivalent thereof. Their co-executor and trustee, Mr. Wm. Thaw, construed the will as to mean that the said last born child should receive only stocks to the amount and value of $10,000. The petitioners, desiring to make an appropriation to said child of an equivalent of said shares of stock, and Mr. Thaw refusing to consent to such an appropriation, asked the Court to grant a rule on Mr. Thaw to show cause, &c.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The case having been argued by counsel on both sides, Judge Hawkins delivered the following opinion:

The intention of Thomas S. Clarke, in the 2d and 3d sections of article 6 of his will, evidently was that his trustees should invest the sum of $10,000 in first-class stocks, to be selected by them. The legacies given therein are general. There is no restriction as to the company in which the stock shall be procured, nor as the number of shares. The trustees are left free to select any stocks in a certain class. The description would be answered as well by the procurement of stocks in one company as in another in that class. There are no "ear marks" on the thing given, but merely an indication of the class from which it shall be selected. The trustees are simply directed to procure "stock," without any specification of the kind. To make a legacy specific, a clear intention to do so must be manifested by the testator. The thing given must be so marked as to be susceptible of indentification. This is wanting in the present instance.

The limitation of the power of the trustees is in the amount to be invested. They are directed to procure * * * stocks of the same amount and value (viz., $10,000) as those bequeathed to grandchildren in esse at the date of the will. It seems to have been the object of the testator to equalize as far as possible the legacies given to his grandchildren. He placed those of his grandchildren living at the date of the will on an exact equality. He gave each the same number of shares in the same companies. To those who might thereafter be born he gave "stocks of the same amount and value." What amount and value? The testator has fixed it at $10,000 for the purpose of equalization. It was entirely competent for him to put any value he chose upon his property, with this view. It was the only mode in which he could accomplish his object. Stocks necessarily fluctuate in value. To-day they may be worth par, to-morrow double in value, and the next day be worthless. Within the time limited by this testator years must elapse, and great changes in the values of stocks, and in the condition of the companies which they represent, necessarily take place. The testator seems to have recognized this law of change when he authorized his trustees to sell any of the stocks which he gave his grandchildren and invest the proceeds in other securities "whenever they may deem the change or conversion to be expedient for the best interests" of said grandchildren. Had the testator intended his trustees to procure stocks in certain companies, the change in values within the time limited for their procurement might have required the expenditure of $20,000 instead of $10,000, and thus exhausted the estate to the prejudice of the other beneficiaries; or the stock might become worthless, and thus the intention of the testator be equally defeated.

When the will "was made the stocks which the testator specifically gave to the grandchildren then living were first-class. The language used in the bequest to after-born grandchildren, and the direction to accumulate dividends, evince an intention that the stocks to be procured for the last-born shall be of the same character, although not necessarily in the same companies, as those specifically given to the other grandchildren.

The value of the gift having been fixed by the donor, can those who were appointed to carry out the intention of the testator exceed the limit fixed? The will is their warrant. The amount specified by the testator is an appropriation of so much of his estate to the purchase of stocks, contingent upon the birth of issue, and is the law of the trust. The investment should be made in accordance with the foregoing views.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Register Gray makes the following report of the business of his office during the past month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Louis Kaufman	(Caroline Kauffman, (S. H. Morgan.
Sarah McGrew	Wm. L. McGrew.
Mary E. Cowell	Peter Cowell.
Adam Walter	(Jacob Walter, (Wm. V. Evans.
Garnet Jackson	James Purdy.
Isabella Ferguson	Wm. H. Herritt.
Sarah McWilliams	George McWilliams, (D. W. Fider,
David Brown	James Ralston.
Agnes Hare	Margaret Ellen.
Henry K. C. Hultz	J. H. Robb.
Andrew Torley	Euphemia Torley.
Christian Stiehl	Magdalena Koegler, (Alexander Nimick,
Wm. K. Nimick	(James M. Bailey.
James Hammett	(Chas. E. Speer, (Hannah Hammett, (Allen M. Hammett, (Edward S. Hammett.
Adam Hess	Rosamond Hess.
Margery McCreary	Chas. Atwell.
John M. Schmidt	George Schmidt.
Jeremiah White	(Char'te E. Kennedy, (C. Shiras, Jr., Esq.
Robt. T. Kennedy	
Patrick Magee, Jr	
Michael Goup	George Wurtz.
Ludwig Wurtz	Sarah J. McClelland.
Wm. A. McClelland	George Kittle.
Harriet A. Little	Frank Patterson.
Sarah F. Patterson	
Julia O'Hanlon	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Hugh Gallagher	Johanna Gallagher	$ 1,800
John Adams	(F. P. Jones, (John W. Adams	500
Eliza Adams	(F. P. Jones, (John W. Adams	500
Ellen Dougherty	Mary Dougherty	200
Sarah Verner	John A. Verner	2,000
John Shaffer	A. H. English	4,000
Elizabath Hoffman	Wm. H. Stewart	4,000
Sarah Bennett	John B. Bennett	200
Robert Hood	Margaret Hood	2,500
Reuben Clark	John J. Clark	600
Mary C. Shaw	Robert Shaw	100
William Feucht	Philip Hoerr	100
Frederika Feucht	Philip Hoerr	1,000
Casper Kohlhas	J. Murphy	50
Wm. H. Spratt	Geo. Hutchinson	800
John P. Lafferty	Mary Lafferty	400
Wm. M. Nixon	Agnes Nixon	600
Patrick McGrann	Thomas Brady	500
Barbara Weaver	George Blum	200
F. M. Jenkins	Robert Jenkins	10,000
R. Jenkinson	Thos. B. Atterbury	50,000
Alex. McIlwaine	A. L. McIlwaine	20,000
Emily Shaffer	A. H. English	4,000
Wm. M. Davis	Nathaniel McClinton	1,800
Julia O'Hanlon	Peter O'Hanlon	3,000
John Anderson	Wm. Anderson	2,000
Nancy Kerr	(R. F. Collins, (J. K. Fulton	8,000
Jacob Burkle	Ellen B. Burkle	5,000
Leonard S. Johns	Clarence M. Johns	2,000
Margaret Bergold	Birthian Weir	1,400
John Porter	Wm. Porter	400
Wm. Brown	Geo. Witherspoon	300
Mary McDonald	John Dippold	1,000
Wm. C. Duncan	(C. Dell. Duncan (Wm. H. Wagstaff	70,000
Edwin Bassett	Sarah Bassett	1,200

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Rowand vs. R. H. Emerson, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the management of the Pittsburgh Acid Works, at Armstrong's Station, on the Valley road, is still on trial. According to the testimony advanced by the prosecution, meats, butter, pies, etc., for two or three miles around are more or less tainted by the odors emitted from the works. As the indictment does not run farther back than the 20th of April, the defense contend that the prosecution have no case, as it is claimed that since that time, by a process introduced, the nuisance has been abated. They also hold that oil refineries in the section are largely accountable for the noxious odors complained of.

James McCoy and Willis Johnson, charged with larceny; plead guilty.

U. S. District Court—

George S. McCartney, of Franklin, Pa., filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Rogers.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Fremont Saville, charged by John Loftis with larceny by bailee, plead guilty.

James Dougan, indicted for larceny, receiving stolen goods, and larceny by bailee on oath of James Scott. Nolle prosequi allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

The case of A. H. English, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of the Pittsburgh Acid Works, is still on trial.

A true bill, for riot, was returned by the Grand Jury against Zell, Hoffman and Fishback, the prosecutor being Jacob Sorg, the keeper of the saloon on the South Side, in which Martin Amman received his fatal injuries.

A true bill was also returned against the Central Passenger Railway Company, for nuisance, in allowing cars to remain on switches on Fourth avenue, for eight or ten hours at a time, thus obstructing the travel on the thoroughfare. General J. B. Sweitzer is the prosecutor.

The bills against Abraham Schlossberg, charged with false pretense, and John Stoner, charged with malicious mischief, were ignored.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the equity case of John C. McGinnis et al. vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and John Vaughan; a decree was filed. The case involved the right of the defendants to use for agricultural purposes certain land in East Liberty which was taken for railroad purposes. The Court granted an injunction restraining the defendants from using the land for any other purposes than that for which it was intended by the plaintiffs.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Willis Johnston, convicted of larceny, C. V. McKay, prosecutor, was sentenced ninety days to the Work House.

Robert Peters, convicted of larceny, at the instance of Chas. McGovern and W. H. Wilson, was sentenced six months to the Work House.

John Garber, for embezzlement, also received a similar sentence. John M. Bruce was prosecutor.

Patrick McTurney, convicted of seduction, fornix et. cet., was sentenced thirty months to the Penitentiary and required to give security in $600 to liquidate certain claims of the prosecutrix, Catharine McGovern, and the Guardians of the Poor.

James McMinaman, for larceny, A. M. Crozier, prosecutor, was sentenced nine months to the Work House.

Fremont Saville, for larceny by bailee, was fined five cents and costs and condemned to five days detention in jail. Jno. Loftis, prosecutor.

James Farrel, convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting James Liddy, was sentenced ninety days to the Work House.

James Clark and William Early, convicted of robbing John Melrose; on the railroad bridge, were sentenced to the Penitentiary; the former for three and the latter for five years.

John Johnson, who plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny, Solomon Coulson prosecutor, got ninety days to the Work House.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John Watson, John S. Lambie, Esq., Committee, made return to the order of sale, which was approved and confirmed nisi.

On motion of James I. Kuhn, Esq., attorney for the Gurdians of the Poor, Patrick Arnold was discharged from Dixmont and committed to the care and custody of the Guardians of the Poor.

In the case of Mueller for use vs. H. Seitz, J. W. Over, Esq., was appointed auditor.

Jacob Blattner was allowed to adopt John Barrett.

Elizabeth Reed presented an application for a divorce from Abraham Reed, and a subpœna was awarded.

Mary Amelia Becker presented a petition for the benefit of the act securing to married women their separate earnings. Filed and ordered to be recorded. A similar petition was also filed by Anna Kloman.

Thomas Algeo was appointed election assessor for the Second district of Lower St. Clair township.

Orphan's Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estates of John A. Mehlenbrook, Christian Schmidt, Jacob Buerkle, Reuben Clark, deceased. Widows' appraisements presented and approved nisi.

Ellen Drogan, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate of decedent. Affirmative order made.

Estate of James H. Stewart, deceased, in partition. The heirs having agreed to choose the several purports at the valuation, a final decree was made.

Anna Hangstaffer. David Petticord appointed guardian upon choice of minor.

Estate of Emma Scott, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate of decedent for the payment of debts. Bond approved and order of sale made.

Estate of Robert S. Campbell, deceased. Petition of John Turney, administrator for discharge. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of James Martin, deceased. Return to order of sale presented and confirmed nisi. Wm. Phillips, deceased. Petition presented and order made for sale of real estate, bond to be given in $40,000.

Nellie Martin et al. Petition presented, and D. M. Series, guardian, discharged.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

King Bros., bankrupts, of New Castle. Petition of F. King, lien creditor, for the amount of his lien, was referred to Register Harper.

Thomas Ballentine, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report for the resumption of bankruptcy proceedings was taken out of the hands of the trustees. Bankruptcy proceedings resumed, and J. D. Thompson appointed assignee.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely, and Register Harper directed to distribute the funds.

U. S. Atterney Reed filed an information for forfeiture of the distillery building and appurtenances of bonded warehouse, &c., of Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville. Process of attachment issued, returnable 2d prox.

George E. Reineman and James K. Phillips, Pittsburgh, bankrupts, having complied with the act, are discharged from their debts.

Joseph Schilley, Luzerne, bnkrupt, the assignee's report on the claim of Justus Reineman confirmed, and the claim of $619 10 allowed.

Lewis Brainard, Luzerne, bankrupt. The petition of Joel Denny and other creditors for the ascertainment and liquidation of their respective liens presented, and referred to Register Williard for examination and report.

VILLAINOUS EXPRESSMEN.

TWO OF THEM OUTRAGE A GIRL IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

A girl named Sallie Maloney, who came to this city from Wheeling, on Friday last, tells a story of an outrage perpetrated upon her on Friday night, that should incite all good citizens to attempt to ferret out the perpetrators. She says that after reaching this city she strolled along the Monongahela wharf looking for a boat to carry her to Buena Vista. While thus employed she was accosted by two men in an express wagon, who asked her if she wished a situation. Replying in the affirmative, she was told to get into the wagon, which she did. From the account the girl gives of the course taken, the party are believed to have crossed the Monongahela suspension bridge to the South Side, and afterwards returned by the covered bridge at Tenth street. Some time after dark a halt was made near the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Twelfth ward, in a vacant spot. Here the brutes alighted and after choking their dupe almost into insensibility, each in turn outraged her person repeatedly. She says she attempted to make herself heard, but from the abuse received was unable to do so. It appears, however, that some men heard her cry but thought nothing of it, and consequently paid no attention to it. After the brutes had accomplished their devilish work, they fled, and, so far all efforts to identify them have failed. There seems to be no doubt that the girl's story is true. The ground in the locality shows the trace of a desperate struggle, and the girl's appearance and clothing, when she arrived at the Twelfth ward station about mid-night, appeared to abundantly corroborate her story. She was found at the spot indicated by officer William Taylor, who took her to the station. For a time her sobs prevented her from giving an intelligible account of the affair. Captain Graham instituted inquiries at once but was unable to gain any information to lead to the detection of the friends.

The victim, who is evidently a simple country girl, says she is a native of West Virginia and has no relatives here, but came intending to seek service. A man who appeared to answer the girl's description was arrested in the Twelfth ward, but the girl could not identify him as one of the guilty party. The case is one that cries aloud for vengeance and no effort should be spared to unearth the villains. The expressman told the girl that his mother wished to hire a domestic when he induced her to accompany him.

A $20 SET OF TEETH FOR $12.

We have frequently had the pleasure of commending to our readers the great steam dental establishment of Dr. Quincy A. Scott, situated at No. 278 Penn avenue. This establishment has become very widely and favorably known as the most complete in all its departments, and as one where the utmost satisfaction is invariably given to its patrons. Dr. Scott now announces a great reduction in prices for the very best artificial teeth, recognizing that money is scarce and hard to get, and that people cannot afford to pay such high prices as they have been paying during the last ten years. A full set of teeth, perfect in all respects, and prepared with all the improvements known to modern dental art, can be obtained from Dr. Scott for ten and twelve dollars. Other dentists still charge twenty dollars for the best, and say they cannot make them for less, but Dr. Scott has ten times greater facilities for manufacturing than any one in the State, and can afford to make the very finest teeth for less money than any other dentist. The Doctor has ten first-class assistants, and all the latest improvements in tools and machinery to expedite the work, and does five times as much business as any other dentist in the State. His work alone at this establishment is of the best quality, and altogether satisfactory, can be testified by thirty thousand persons in this vicinity, who are now wearing teeth of Dr. Scott's manufacture, and declare him to be the most skillful dentist in the State. Dr. Scott makes a specialty of extracting teeth without pain. He has operated successfully for over fifty thousand persons, and uses an anæsthetic which is absolutely safe. We earnestly commend Dr. Scott to the confidence of our friends desiring the services of the most skilful and experienced dentist.—Dispatch, July 3.

MATTERY ADDIS on Saturday instituted two suits in the Common Pleas No. 1, against the City of Pittsburgh, the one to recover $15,112 93 which he claims is due for extra work done in lowering the grade for Wilkins avenue, and the other for $4,007 27, for furnishing material for a trestle viaduct bridge.

THANKS "FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE HEART."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., August 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effect being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goitre, scrofulous inflammation, indolent inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin and sore eyes, as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

BURNT OUT.

BUT NOT BURNT UP.

To Our Friends and the Public.

Notwithstanding the destruction of our entire works by fire on the morning of June 19, as well as the partial destruction of our store, Nos. 136 and 138 Wood street we desire to inform our friends and the public generally that we have secured temporary quarters at No. 127 Wood street where we shall be ready in a few days to accommodate our customers as usual.

We have also secured the use of a machine shop, with all the necessary machinery connected therewith, and will be ready for business on Monday, the 21st. We will continue to occupy these temporary quarters until our old stand is rebuilt, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been extended to us the past twenty-seven years, pledging ourselves that no time shall be lost in the execution of all orders intrusted to us.

Respectfully,
JAMES BOWN & SON.

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1875. ju25:tf

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 26, 1871.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Dick may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal:1yr

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000. de2—THOS. F. STEWART.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w&sW

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done. C. COLEMAN & SON

VERNER & CO.,
MAN

JUNE COTTON REPORTS

Condition of the Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom have been entrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton report made up from returns of various exchanges appointed therefor by the National Exchange submit the following for the month of June:

NEW ORLEANS, Department of Louisiana—We have 83 letters from 37 parishes which unite in reporting generally favorable weather. There has been no additional acreage put in cotton since the 15th of May, but there has been some replanting where lands were overflowed and to perfect the stands. The plant has been better cultivated than for many years and is growing and forming well. Many blooms are reported. The stands are represented as very good to excellent, and the present condition of the crop is most flattering and much better, and about one week earlier when compared with last year.

MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI.—One hundred and three replies have been received the average date being about the 15th; weather nearly universally represented as very favorable; stands fine and the plant forming well, though too early for many blooms. The present condition is stated as "very good and much better" when compared with last year. No additional acreage was put in; cotton replanting has been done where stands were imperfect. Labor continues plenty and efficient.

ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS.—50 correspondents send in their answers from twenty-two counties; since the first of June the weather has been hot and moist enought to promote rapid growth and to cause the plant to form and square well. The stands are very good and no replanting has been needed except a few exceptional cases. Bradley county reports the first bloom on the 8th inst., but it is only exceptional and as a rule blooming had not begun at the date of our answers. Our correspondents are unanimous in representing the condition as exceedingly promising and far superior to that of last year. Planters are encouraged by the prospect of one of the finest ever known. Considerable attention and care has been devoted to the cultivation of cereals and owing to the excellent harvest, a feeling of independence is very noticeable in our correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Department of South Carolina—97 answers were received from 27 counties, reporting the weather since May 15th as generally favorable. Some complaints of cool nights are made. Very little additional planting has been done; stands are very generally represented as good. 34 answers say cotton is forming well. 39 report few forms, and 9 no forms. All agree in stating no blooms are up to date of their answers. The present condition is good, the plant, though small, being clean of grass and some parts favorably with last year's; heavy storms of wind and hail are reported in 6 counties since June 7th, doing much local damage. Lice is reported in four counties.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Department covering that portion of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah report; weather favorable; no additional planting; some little replanting; stands good; forming well but no blooms; general condition good and about as forward as the same date of last year's crops; generally very clean; labor plenty and good. Savannah Department: The Savannah Cotton Exchange, covering the northern, middle and southwestern Georgia and the State of Florida; weather dry and generally favorable; no additional planting of any consequence; stands good; plant vigorous, generally forming well but no blooms except in the southern portion of the State; the condition of good crop clean and well worked; plants somewhat smaller and a few days later but rather better than the same time last y ear.

FLORIDA.

FLORIDA—Dry and favorable weather clearing fields of grass; stands good; plant forming well and commencing to bloom; condition good and compares favorably with last year the plant, though small from dry weather and little later than last year, promises to be well fruited at the bottom, which is the principal part of the crop.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE Department, Alabama—52 counties; 126 replies; the weather has been generally favorable, rather too dry in some places, but not enough to injure the plant; there has been very little replanting or additional planting; stands good and the plant is forming well; very few blooms; the condition as compared with last year is reported from as good to much better; there are scarcely any unfavorable circumstances relative to the growth or condition of the crop; only a few reports of lice and grasshoppers and complaints of cold nights and drought, the crop is clean, in good condition and better cultivated than last year.

MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI—19 counties; 56 replies; the weather has been generally favorable, needing rain in some counties and some complaints of cold nights producing lice; there has been very little replanting or additional planting; stands good and plant forming well; only a few blooms; the present condition of the crop is better than last year at the same period; the only unfavorable circumstances are those noted above; the favorable circumstances are the crop is cleaner, better cultivated and more advanced than last year at the same time

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DEPARTMENT.—Fifty-five replies from twenty-nine counties in North Carolina, six replies from two counties in Virginia; forty five replies report the weather dry and cold, fourteen say favorable, and only two represent the weather as wet and cold; 54 answers report the stand good; some few complaints on stiff lands; some forms no blooms.

Seven replies from 7 counties in Eastern Carolina represent the stand as below the average condition; very generally stated as good; the crop well cultivated and free from grass and weeds; plant smaller than the same time last year, and from 8 to 15 days later; 5 answers from 5 counties in Eastern Carolina report the condition bad; correspondents state the weather since the 15th of May too cool for rapid growth, but with warm and seasonable weather a great improvement is looked for in the plant.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS Department—145 answers received; weather generally favorable; no additional average put in cotton since the 15th of May; the cotton stands good and satisfactory; plant generally squaring and forming freely; on 12 reports of blooms dating from the 18th to the 20th; condition good; fields free of grass and well cultivated; some complaints of too cool nights caused lice, etc., dating from the 15th of May to about the 15th of June, mostly remedied, however, by subsequent favorable weather.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON DEPARTMENT—We have received 120 replies from 69 counties, embracing the period between the 15th of May and the 20th of June; weather is very generally said to have been favorable; no addition to acreage in cotton since the 15th of May; some little replanting when seed fails to come up; stands very generally good and in the coast range of counties the plant is reported to be forming and blooming well.

A large majority of our reports agree in the statement that the season is from one to three weeks later than last year and that the plant is generally small but clear of grass and weeds, but in good condition, comparing favorably with last year. Rains are needed in many parts of the State and in several counties. Serious complaint is made of damage by the cotton louse; the caterpillar is reported in 3 counties, but so far has done no material damage.

THE LOEDER TRIAL.

Testimony of F. C. Dana.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The case of Joseph Loeder, the upholsterer, accused of swearing to a false affidavit against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was resumed to-day in the Third District Court of Brooklyn. The court room was packed with spectators, including a number of Plymouth Church congregation. Joseph M. Pearsall testified that he was a clerk of Morris & Pearsall, and was also notary public. Knew both Loeder and Price—the former since June 15th; first saw Price in the office of his employers. On the same date witness met Mr. Morris on sidewalk, who asked him to swear Loeder and Price. On entering his office he found the affidavits of the party drawn up. Judge Morris, General Pryor and Mr. Frank Moulton were present. Mr. Tilton was in a back office, but had nothing to do with the affidavits. Loeder's affidavit was finished by Moulton, after which it was read by General Pryor, and signed by Loeder, who carefully read it before affixing his signature. Price's affidavit was sworn to at the same time.

THE INTERVIEWER EXAMINED.

After Pearsall had concluded his evidence, Mr. Wilcox, of the New York Herald was called and testified that he saw Loeder on Friday, the 9th of June, and told him he had been sent to him in regard to something he knew about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Loeder at first seemed reluctant to state what he knew, but finally gave him the substance of the statement published in the Herald. The name of Loeder had been given him by one of the editorial staff.

The District Attorney asked the editor's name.

Witness thought it would not be proper to give it and the Judge thought it was immaterial. Witness had several conversations with Loeder and found Price's name in the directory, and went to see his father. Mr. Price, Sr., said he did not think his son knew anything about the affair as he had never heard him speak of it. He brought the witness to where his son was, and after a series of questions he got the statement which he published.

TESTIMONY OF F. C. DANA.

Mr. F. C. Dana, son-in-law of Dr. Buddington, testified that he knew Joseph Loeder who was doing some work for him. One evening, in May, witness went to his (Loeder's) store and had a conversation with him, in which he told him the circumstance of his nailing down carpet at Mrs. Tilton's. When he went into the room he saw nothing criminally wrong, but the circumstance was suspicious, as he saw Mr. Beecher kiss Mrs. Tilton.

Walter J. Scott, clerk in the office of Morris & Pearsall, testified to his having copied affidavits, after which it was concluded to adjourn the examination until to-morrow.

A motion was made to admit Loeder to bail, but the Judge said he had no jurisdiction and the prisoner was remanded.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Mr. Beach has intimated that next week there will be a more earnest effort made to get at the bottom of the Loeder-Price conspiracy. He told Mr. Shearman on Wednesday that he would be called on to testify as to his connection with the case.

A DEFIANT CARD FROM MOULTON.

The following is Frank Moulton's card, previously alluded to:

To the Editor of the Argus:

SIR—The New York Tribune, a paper in the interest of Henry Ward Beecher, published this morning the following paragraph: "The evidence of Joseph M. Pearsoll, in the Loeder case, reported in full elsewhere, so seriously implicates Francis D. Moulton in the manufacture of the false affidavits of Price and Loeder that the counsel for Mr. Beecher have already taken steps to indict him for conspiracy, as well as subornation of perjury, and will make application to go before the next Grand Jury. If Mr. Moulton should return to Brooklyn before the Grand Jury meets, he will be arrested and an examination be had preliminary to action by the Grand Jury."

A judicial examination of the origin of the Price-Loeder affidavits, and of my connection with them, is exactly what I desire. Accordingly I have returned to Brooklyn to meet the menace of Mr. Beecher's minions, and I hereby challenge and defy them to institute their threatened proceedings.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON,
124 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
July 2, 1872.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease Only $1,431,249.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,100,865,550
Five per cent. bonds	607,132,750
Total coin bonds	1,707,998,300
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	11,425,829
Legal tenders	375,841,687
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000
Fractional currency	42,129,424
Coin certificates	21,796,300
Total without interest	498,182,411
Total debt	2,232,284,531
Total interest	38,647,556
Cash in Treasury—Coin	79,854,410
Cash in Treasury—Currency	3,973,951
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	58,415,000
Total in Treasury	$ 142,243,361
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,128,688,726
Decrease of debt during June	1,431,249
Decrease since June 30th, 1874	14,399,514
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,134,311
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,129,791

THE executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Teacher's Association have fixed upon the 10th, 11th and 12th of August, as the time for holding the annual meeting of that body. The association will meet in the city of Wilkesbarre. An excursion through the coal region and over the Switchback railroad at Mauch Chunk has been proposed as one of the features of the annual meeting.

THE AGONY OVER.

Result of the Jury's Deliberations

They Fail to Agree and Are Discharged.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Brooklyn City Court room was crowded with people at one o'clock awaiting the arrival of the counsel in the Tilton-Beecher case, who have been sent for.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURY.

The counsel having arrived, a consultation took place in Judge Neilson's room. At its conclusion the Judge took his seat on the bench, and at 1:37 the jury came in and took their seats, looking pale and exhausted. Some of them carried their coats and traveling bags in their hands from which the audience argued that they had come to an agreement and were prepared to leave the count. Judge Neilson requested that the utmost silence be observed in the court during the proceedings. Clerk Mallison called the jury who answered to their names in low tones.

Judge Neilson then said he was sorry that they could not agree, and asked them if the disputed question was one of fact or one of law.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE JURY TO AGREE

Mr. Carpenter, speaking in a low voice stated that it was impossible for the jury to agree and that he regretted it very much. The question of disagreement was one of fact. Judge Neilson then called attention to the length of the trial, and said that was the first intimation he had from the jury. In our embarrassments, said he, various considerations had been pressed on their attention. Attention had been called to the fact, that after the argument, and before the charge some some papers had been handed up to him. He had examined them that evening, and denied the motion for re-opening the case, assuming for the moment that the jury would forget that subject. He would like to know if any thing was lingering on their minds with regard to the matter and asked them if it would be suitable for them to state to him any questions of law or fact which disturbed them.

Mr. Carpenter reported that it was simply a question of fact and no agreement was possible; that in a month they would be no nearer an agreement than they were to-day. He said that he spoke for eleven of the jurors when he said he believed that an agreement was impossible, and that there was only one man who believed that they could ever reach a unanimous conclusion.

THE JUDGE REFUSES TO DISCHARGE THEM.

Judge Neilson spoke to them of the importance of the case and asked them to give it their further consideration, requesting them for that purpose to retire again to their rooms and deliberate upon it further and communicate with him about four o'clock.

Mr. Carpenter asked how they should communicate with him, to which he replied that it did not make any matter.

THE JURY RETIRE.

At twenty minutes of two o'clock, the jury left the Court, ascending to the room from which they came.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock, Judge Nelson entered the Court room and said, that, after due consideration he had arrived at the conclusion not to call the jury in to-day, and he would take the opportunity of stating to reporters in attendance that he would give them an hour's notice when the jury were to be called.

The Judge then left the bench and the Court room was cleared of spectators.

STATUS OF THE JURY.

Some persons in the Court room got the idea from the remarks of foreman Carpenter that the jury stood eleven to one. The fact is, as explained by General Tracy, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, that Mr. Carpenter simply meant to convey the idea that eleven of the jurors had made up their minds that it was impossible for them to agree, while a twelfth deemed a further examination of the evidence desirable, and thought it might lead to a verdict.

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE JUDGE AND THE JURY.

Below is the correspondence with the jury alluded to by Judge Neilson:

May it please the Court, we think there is no possibility of our agreeing on a verdict, and we respectfully ask to be discharged.

Chester Carpenter, Griffin B. Halstead,
Henry Thyer, George Hull,
Christopher Fitter, Samuel Flate,
A. B. Case, Edward Whelan,
Wm. T. Jeffrey, John McMurn,
Wm. H. Davis.

A JURYMAN ANXIOUS TO DELIBERATE FURTHER.

May it please the Court, I don't think we ought to be discharged just yet. We are still discussing the evidence, and I think we could profitably stay out longer.

JOHN F. TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Early this morning the jury in the case of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, breakfasted, and then sent a note to Judge Neilson stating that it was impossible for them to agree. The Judge returned an answer that he would be at court at ten o'clock, and would then send for counsel and communicate with the jury. At that hour His Honor stepped into his private room. There were then assembled in the court nearly the same group of Plymouth people as were there yesterday. Mrs. Beecher came in with Deacon Howard. All standing room was occupied by eleven. Ten minutes later Judge Neilson took his seat, and was followed by lawyers Porter, Shearman, Abbott, Heel and Tracy, for the defendant, and Morris and Pearsoll for the plaintiff.

THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE AND ARE DISCHARGED.

At seventeen minutes past eleven the jury filed into the court, looking as if they had passed a sleepless night. In reply to the question, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman Carpenter replied: "We have not, your Honor. We regret it very much that we find it impossible to agree."

Judge Neilson stated that he had learned by note from the jury early this morning that in their opinion they should be discharged, as they could not agree, and some of their number were suffering in health. He experienced the force of that application very strongly and had called them in now at the earliest moment, giving to the counsel and others an opportunity of being present. As they were about to separate, he would like them to carry away kindly recollections and so far as they could, remove whatever chagrin they felt at being detained so long. He wished them to recollect the fact that not until yesterday did they suggest that they could not agree, and that suggestion came from their foreman signed by eleven, and accompanied by another from one juror, who thought that an agreement was possible. While he had perfect regard and confidence in the opinion of the eleven, and the explanation of the foreman, he thought something due to the juryman. His Honor had the same thing on his mind yesterday at four o'clock, and he allowed juryman Taylor to devote his time to bringing about an agreement so far as he could. He learned from a note they were unable to agree and that the disagreement was in reference to the weight of testimony and the credibility of some witnesses, and it appeared to his honor and every person conversant with the case that it was impossible for him to help them by any suggestions. Not even in his charge could he find means of helping them on that point, as the weight of the testimony rested with the jury. It was for them to say what witnesses they could believe and what witnesses they could not. The Court had no right to interfere, and he was glad to be assured that the disagreement did not arise from any want of attention on his part, and God knew there were some points on which he could do nothing. There was one point to which attention had been called, and he would like to learn from them explicitly that the application to take further testimony had not in any way clouded their vision or occupied their thoughts directly or indirectly.

Foreman Carpenter assured Judge Neilson he was right, as he had questioned many of the jury, and they all told him that they had not it in their thoughts at all. The Judge said he was much gratified to hear that, and since they had told him they could not agree he would discharge them. The Clerk then stated that they were now discharged as jurymen.

Mr. Thayer arose then and said that he wished it distinctly understood that the jury did not stand eleven to one, as rumor had it.

THE JURY OBJECT TO HAVING THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN.

Judge Neilson then asked them to remain seated a few minutes, as a photographer wished to take a likeness, but juryman Jeffreys objected and the Judge allowed them to leave the court. The room was then in confusion, every person crowding forward to have a word with the jurymen. Mrs. Beecher went to the railing and shook hands with each juryman as he passed.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

The jury were all spoken to as to how they stood, to which they replied that they stood nine to three for acquittal, but the names of the jurors on either side they had taken an oath not to reveal. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton entered the Court room a few minutes before the jury, but were unable to get to the front and stood near the door until the proceedings ended. As the jurymen passed into the corridors and passages, they were besieged with questions to which they only replied by a shake of their heads. Mrs. Beecher left the court room with the Plymouth throng, and the court room was then cleared of spectators.

Thus ended the great Tilton-Beecher scandal suit. The jurors for Tilton are said to be Jeffrey, Flate and Davis. Tilton says the result is a moral victory for him. Moulton has a card in the Argus, saying the Tribune reported that he was to be arrested for subornation of perjury. He has come back and let them arrest him.

LENGTH OF TIME OF THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY.

The jury were out eight days and nights. They retired six minutes past one on Thursday afternoon, June 24th, and returned seventeen minutes past eleven on Friday morning, July 2d, making the exact time 7 days, 22 hours and 11 minutes.

SECRETS OF THE JURY ROOM EXPOSED.

Notwithstanding the fact that all jurors stated they had taken a solemn oath never to reveal the secrets of the jury room, the following has been ascertained by interviewers. One juror said we stand to-day precisely as we did when we went up stairs in the jury room to deliberate eight days ago.

Another juror stated that one time the jury stood eleven to one; again nine to three and still later five to seven. There was an irreconcilable difference of opinion as to the credibility of witnesses on each side. Juryman Hull said that at times discussions were very animated:

When the jury retired a week ago there was a small majority for the defendant, but after the evidence was received from Judge Neilson the result was to throw the benefit of a certain doubt in favor of the defendant. Still another juror said that at one time the tide in favor of Tilton was pretty low. It was even less than three. At another time the jury stood six to six.

A Union reporter learned from a semi authoritative source that when the jury retired they stood seven to five, seven being for Beecher, four for Tilton and one doubtful, though leaning to Tilton. This doubtful man subsequently came over to Beecher's side and on the second ballot the jury stood eight to four, eight for Beecher and four for Tilton. When evidence was requested and sent up to the jury, one of the four, after its examination went over to Beecher's side. On the final ballot they stood nine to three—nine for Beecher and three for Tilton.

THE JURY AT ONE TIME UNANIMOUS FOR BEECHER.

The Eagle says: On Saturday morning a few of the Beecher men who had been using gigantic efforts to convert Jeffrey, Davis and Flate to their side had so far succeeded that these gentleman at last consented to bring in a verdict for Mr. Beecher. Had the jury then been summoned to the court room Mr. Beecher would have gone forth with a declaration of his innocence by the twelve men sworn to decide on the charges against him by the evidence submitted and allowed by Court during the trial. Some were in favor of going into court at once, but unfortunately for Mr. Beecher, it was determined that they should delay their return to the court room until eight o'clock that evening when they would hand to the presiding Judge a sealed verdict.

At this moment of supreme importance, one of the Beecher men made an indiscreet remark which, though in no wise affecting the evidence in the case, occasioned a flutter of undue excitement and had the effect of alienating the minority from the majority. Thus the work of many hours of tedious and conscientious argument was cheated of its result, and a gloom thrown over the future deliberations of the jury which could not be dispelled. Persistent efforts were made to counteract the result of the indiscretion, but the minority, consisting of Messrs. Jeffrey, Flate and Davis, retiring to the ground which they had compacted to abandon, emphatically declined to hold any further argument on the case. They were determined to stand by Tilton. On Sunday there was no balloting as many of the jurymen had religious scruples and declined from doing so.

The ballot, however, on Monday showed that they had returned to the Tilton side as the vote stood nine for Beecher and three for Tilton, and from this count there was no variation. When they were discharged they stood in the same relation to the case, nine for Beecher and three for Tilton.

Lawyer Shearman said to-day that the counsel for the defence had been visited several times by a friend of one man on the jury who intimated that his verdict could be purchased. Shearman declined to state whether they would move for a new trial.

A prevalent rumor is that plaintiff's counsel will move for a new trial immediately by placing the case on the October calender, and that, as soon as it is called, a motion will be made for a change of venue.

THE FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

The Plymouth lecture room was crowded to excess this evening by the brethren of the church. On the platform were seated the deacons of the church and Mr. Beecher's son and the latter's wife. A small table on the platform was loaded down with floral boquets. When Mr. Beecher entered, he was received with loud applause.

After a hymn had been sung, brother Shearman led in prayer. He thanked God that when the bitter cup was presented to their beloved pastor they were able to partake of it with him. After the congregation had sung another hymn, Dr. White prayed at the request of Mr. Beecher. Throughout this prayer the latter sat with his elbow resting on the table and his face buried in his hands.

REMARKS OF MR. BEECHER.

Another hymn followed, after which Mr. Beecher, still retaining his seat, began his talk by stating that he did not propose to say anything about that which touched all their hearts concerning himself, but that he would speak about the church, and before leaving for the summer would say some words to them which were in his heart. There had been said a good many things about this church by persons who were ignorant of its workings. His own judgment, unwarped by passion, the fruit of years of acquaintance with it, was that by the blessing of God there had been brought into co-operation by labor in this church a body of people such as had rarely been paralled, not defined in wisdom, but remarkable for individualism. As a church, it had dwelt in unity which had been the result of a religious feeling. In referring to the late trial through which the church had passed, Mr. Beecher said he thanked his audience for their patience and consideration. Without any concerted action this church had stood for two years with immense sympathy for their chosen head and pastor, and what they had done was spontaneous and not ordered. This unity of church in sorrow and affliction for two years was not from any arrangement between parties but from the indwelling of the spirit of God. They had passed through the Red Sea like the children of Israel and were now on the other side, and the wheels of Pharaoh's chariots they could now see sticking in the mud. [Laughter.] The speaker depreciated alienations between households and invoked them not to break up the harmony of the church. Of all the saints he knew of, the worst were stone-throwing saints like Thimis. There were enough of these in the editorial chairs and the pulpits. God had not baptized him for nothing, but was preparing them for a work though he did not yet know what it was. They were being consecrated for a great mission, and God had comforted them by the way. He felt this church was consecrated for some great work, and they were to be employed to unsteel hard hearts and make holiness not a myth, not a poem, but a reality. Let them therefore rejoice as God was leading them step by step to Zion.

SHEARMAN PUTS IN A WORD FOR HIS PASTOR.

With these words Mr. Beecher concluded, and Mr. Shearman arose and said that he had been for twelve months the victim of the policy of silence since the evening of the 25th of June, when he had an interview with Benjamin F. Tracy, a man who was as high above those who attacked him as heaven was above earth. Since that time they had gone on until they had won a victory. Aye! emphatically declared the speaker, and it was a victory. Referring to the persecutions of the church, he said he blessed the Lord for them, and then, dwelling for a moment on the letters of Mr. Beecher produced at the late trial he said that let the outside world say what it would, he looked on those letters as the proudest feature of Beecher's case. He would have considered him (Beecher) a cur and a hound if he had not expressed penitence when he learned he had alienated a wife from her husband, and he would have despised Mr. Beecher had he acted otherwise. He was sorry, if he himself had spoken evil of any man, but he could not help it, and now that their pastor was so soon to leave, he hoped that they would join him in pledging Mr. Beecher their fidelity, and God helping them they would never leave him. No voice uttered from the press or pulpit could make them leave him, and ten thousand juries could not make them doubt his word. They would go through with him to the end whatever that might be. To quote from Scripture, said Mr. Shearman, "I will go where Thou goest, live where Thou livest; Thy people shall be My people, and thy God my God; I will die when thou diest, and where thou art buried there shall I be buried also." As Mr. Shearman concluded, tears stood in his eyes and the eyes of those around him while his voice grew husky.

Mr. Beecher then pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed.

THE PLAINTIFF'S NEXT MOVE.

The Times to-morrow will publish the following: A Time's reporter ascertained to-night from most reliable authority that the next movement on the part of Tilton will be to indict Gen. Tracy for perjury upon grounds that Tilton, Moulton and Woodruff distinctly stated to him that the charge against Beecher was adultery while he swore on the witness stand that it had reference to improper proposals only. Tilton has been advised to take this step by counsel, who have had nothing to do with the trial, and it is believed that proceedings will be taken in the matter without delay.

NEW YORK, July 3.—In regard to the Tilton-Beecher trial, Mr. Pearsall, of the counsel for Tilton, to-day, said, he could give no information in regard to further movements in the case, and returned the same answer to a specific inquiry as to the truth of the report that an attempt would be made by Mr. Tilton to have General Tracy indicted for perjury. Mr. Shearman said he believed there was no foundation for the report that measures would be taken for the arrest of Moulton in connection with the Loeder-Price affidavits.

HOW BEACH REGARDS THE VERDICT.

Mr. Beach says the disagreement is as good as a verdict for six cents, which was all that was ever aimed at, inasmuch as it shows Tilton has relieved himself of the calumny and aspersion that found early vent in Plymouth Church circles, in investigating committees and in the Bacon letters.

BEECHER'S VIEWS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Mr. Beecher looks upon the result of the trial as giving him all the vindication it was in the power of the Court to give. For his chief vindication he looks to the future. "I am," said he, "good for twenty years work yet and before that is done, malice will have spent itself, ignorance will have become informed and misconceptions of character will be corrected." Being asked what he thought of the malignity displayed by some of his ministerial brethren, Beecher made many excuses for their conduct, but added: "If I strike back, I shall never strike but once; I don't want to quarrel and I shan't if I can avoid it, but I do not by any means propose to be led like a lamb to the slaughter."

BEECHER RECEIVES WARM CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were at their home on Columbia Heights this morning. As early as eight o'clock they were required to receive congratulations of visitors, and until lunch time there was little intermission of hand-shaking and friendly talk.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the State Republican Central Committee.

HARRISBURG, July 2.—The members of the Republican State Central Committee assembled in the parlor of the Lochiel House at noon, pursuant to the call of the Chair, Gen. White; nearly every county in the State was represented.

The following officers were unanimously elected: Secretary—Maj. A. Wilson Norris, Harrisburg; Assistant Secretaries—Benj. Huckel, Benj. McCullough and Ezra Lukens, Philadelphia; E. H. Chase, Susquehanna county, and Henry Butterfield, Erie. Treasurer—Gen. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia. Messenger—Benj. F. Burroughs, Snyder county.

The following committees were appointed by the Chairman: On Organization—Russell Errett, Chairman; Gen. Wm. Lilly, J. G. McQuade, W. S. McManus, A. D. Wood. On meetings and speakers—Edward McPherson, Chairman; Chas. H. Bergner, John E. Littleton, John Lamon, Ezra Lukens. The officers of the general committee are ex-officio members of the above sub-committees.

Harrisburg was chosen as the headquarters of the Committee until the first of September next. The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair man.

FOREIGN.

IRELAND.

MORE SHOOTING MATCHES—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

DUBLIN, July 3.—The shooting for the all Ireland challenge shield took place at Dollymount to-day. The competitors were four members each of the Dublin, Belfast, and New York clubs; ranges were 1,000 and 1,100 yards in each of which every participant had twenty shots. The shield was won by the Dublin marksmen, the score standing Dublin, 569; amateur, New York, 558; Belfast 528.

The following is the score:

DUBLIN CLUB.

	1,000 yds.	1,100 yds.
Johnson	79	63
Pollock	77	76
Hamilton	73	64
Rigby	84	48
Totals	313	251
Grand total, 564.		

AMATEUR, NEW YORK.

	1,000 yds.	1,100 yds.
Gildersleeve	67	73
Dakin	73	60
Fulton	79	66
Bodine	62	78
Totals	281	277
Grand total, 558.		

BELFAST CLUB.

	1,000 yds.	1,100 yds.
Wilson	88	59
Walkington	66	49
Fulton	70	63
Lee	72	54
Totals	296	225
Grand total, 521.		

RESULT OF OTHER MATCHES.

In the closing matches to-day, Wilson, of the Belfast Club, won the Wilkes cup; Coleman and Gildersleeve, of the American team, made four bulls-eyes each at five hundred yards.

In the contest for the hundred guinea cup, Coleman won the final shot, but the cup goes to Gildersleeve under the rules as Coleman won the Spencer cup. A strong and irregular wind blew during the shooting.

Thematch for the Freeman's Journal cup to-day resulted in a tie between Fulton of the American team, and Doyle of the Irish Association. The tie will be decided by shooting at ordinary targets.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

There was an immense crowd present at Exhibition Place to-night for the distribution of the prizes. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided and distributed the prizes which included badges for each member of the American team.

The Lord Mayor, Major Leech and Sir James Mackey made speeches congratulating the Americans on their victory. Major Leech said the victory would serve as an additional tie between the two countries.

Col. Gildersleeve responded. He thanked the Lord Mayor and all others in Dublin and Ireland generally for the warm hospitality and generous applause that had been accorded his countrymen, and assured them that the occasion would never be forgotten by the Americans. At the conclusion of his remarks he presented an elegant cup of American silver and manufacture, to be shot for annually by the Irish riflemen. The gift was enthusiastically received.

On Monday the American party will make an excursion to County Wicklow.

A garden party in honor of the American team was given this afternoon by Mr. Vernon, at Clontarf Castle. There was a large attendance of the nobility and gentry.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

Further Particulars of the Catastrophe.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Mail advices from Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, bring additional accounts of the destructive earthquake at Cucuta. The story of the catastrophe is confirmed in all its horrible details. A private letter, dated Salazar, May 25th, says the number of dead is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population. The few families which are saved are now on the outskirts of what was the city, living on what they can procure, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefication of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded who can have no care and who cannot remain in their present condition. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets and as there is no one to remove them, the stench is becoming frightful.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

The villages of San Cristobal, Tarino, Gvasimo, Capach, San Antonio, Labatera, San Juan de Urefia, Rosario and San Cayetano are completely destroyed. The storehouse of Puerto de los Cachoo was sacked and burned by bandits.

Another letter says such was the violence of the shock that not a single house remained standing and monuments in the cemetery were thrown down and many of them moved a considerable distance from their original position. In thirty minutes the city of Cucuta was converted into

A MASS OF RUINS.

The horrible blow resulted in the death of more than 10,000 persons, in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Great numbers of haciendas have been destroyed and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving people homeless and consigned to poverty. Many of the trees were torn up from their roots and small hills were opened like a melon. The

CAUSE OF THE GREAT CATASTROPHE

is, of course, unknown and the precise place of its first manifestation. Some suppose that the volcano of Sohatera, which was in action in 1848, is again breaking out, while others say that a new volcano has appeared in the hills of Giracha. It is thought the Government will appoint a scientific commission to investigate the nature of the catastrophe. A private letter from Bucaramange, of May 24, says: In Piedecusta, the town hall is destroyed, and in Pamplona the Cathedral is in ruins.

A telegram from Hon. Aqilee Parra to President Perez, dated Bucaramauga, May 24, says: The earthquakes continue. Last night the Cathedral in Pamplona fell. There is great alarm and great devastation throughout the valley of Cucuta. A dispatch to President Perez, from Chinacata, May 24, says: The population of Jose, Rosario and San Cayetra have disappeared. The rest of the department is in ruids. There are more than 4,000 victims. A dispach from Socarro, dated May 24, says: The situation is assuming

A GRAVE ASPECT,

and sickness and starvation in Pamplona are increasing. A telegram from Chiquinquira, of May 22, says the shocks are repeating, two last night and one to-day. There is great alarm among the people. Appeals for help were being circulated through all the cities of Columbia, and the most liberal responses were being made.

POLITICAL.

California State Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The State Democratic Convention completed to-day the nomination of the State ticket, after being in session three days. The ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Hon. Wm. Irwin.
For Lieutenant Governor—James A. Johnson.
For Secretary of State—Thos. Beck.
For Controller—Jno. Manderville.
For Treasurer—J. G. Estudillo.
For Attorney General—J. O. Hamilton.
For Surveyor General—Wm. Minnis.
For Clerk of Supreme Court—E. B. Wolf.
For Superintendent of Public Institutions—O. P. Fitzgerald.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

NEARLY all the miners in the Wyoming district are working full time.

THE fire at Myersdale last week foots up $42,000 with $25,200 insurance.

THE counties of Potter, Elk, Cameron and McKean have no Odd Fellow's Lodges all the others have one or more:

SAW mills in the Clearfield lumber region are stopping for want of logs to cut. The rivers are so low that none can be brought in.

A PRIZE fight came off at Greensburg the other day between a Greensburgher and a Penn miner. The latter crows over his victory.

FARMERS in Carbon county and vicinity talk of selling off their stock on account of the shortness of pasture and the slim prospects for corn.

LAST Monday, J. G. Albin, Esq., of Monday, died from inflammation of the bowels. He was a prominent member of the Mercer bar.

THADDEUS STEVENS' colored housekeeper claims $14 400 or $200 per month for services rendered him during the last six years of his life.

THE last attempts at running streets through the Girard College grounds, Philadelphia, was defeated last week, by an adverse return of the jury of view.

ED. B. SCULL, of the Somerset Herald is said to be the handsomest man in the State Editorial Association. However that is no evidence that he is any great beauty.

DURING the prevalence of a thunder storm which passed over Ebensburg last Tuesday, Michael J. Brawley, aged 27, was instantly killed by lightning while sitting near a window in his dwelling.

A MEETING of the officials of the proposed Railroad of the Beaver Valley held a consultation last Monday at Beaver Falls to take over the matter. Everything is favorable to the enterprise.

A PROFESSED pauper died in the Philadelphia Alms House some time since worth over $2,000. The poor board charged his estate with five hundred weeks boarding, the time he was there.

A COUPLE of highly respectable young ladies of Allentown went into a saloon the other night and drank so much of the ardent that they had to be carried home. They did it on a wager. They wont wager that way any more.

Two buggies each containing a lady and gentleman, were precipitated over a high embankment near Altoona one day last week. A fractious horse was the cause of it. One of the ladies; Miss. Thompson is thought to have been fatally injured.

IN Madison Creek township, Berks county, there are four ladies whose united weights are over nine hundred pounds as follows: Mrs. Ann Snyder, 264 pounds; Mrs. Mary Strausser, 235 pounds; Mrs. Hannah Shade 212 and Mrs. Katty Folk, 200.

Mr. JOSEPH SHEELER, Chester county, caught a mammoth eel a few evenings ago, in Coventry dam, that measured four feet and three inches in length, the girth measurment of which was four inches. His eelship brought down the scales at 5½ pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Warren Ledger, reports a babe four months and a few days old, that weighs one hundred and twenty-one pounds. This remarkable progeny of humanity resides in Warren, Pa. We have often heard of large fish stories, but the above exceeds anything in the shape of large baby stories that we have ever known.

AT an early hour on Saturday morning last Thomas Vivian, Peter Reynolds, Thos E. Williams, Henry King; John Kendes and Joseph Rickard were precipitated down No. 2 Shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company's mines, at East Nanticoke a distance of five hundred feet and instantly killed. The accident was caused by the scaffolding giving away.

MISS EMMELINE MENGEL, daughter of Martin Mengel, is the smallest person in Berks county, and probably in the State. She was 15 years old on the 16th of March last, is 37 inches high and weighs 57 pounds. Her growing ceased after she was three years old. Her body is well proportioned; she is intelligent and a

THE TEMPERANCE TOILERS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance on Monday morning, Mr. T. H. Rabe, of the Executive Committee, read a draft of a letter calling upon all friends of the temperance cause to assemble at their voting places on Saturday, August 7th, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., or where preferred, to call a public, ward, borough or township meeting and elect from each precinct four delegates to represent their district in the nominating convention to be held on Monday, August 9th at 10 o'clock A. M. The Convention will be held at Lafayette Hall, and will nominate candidates for the county offices. Two ladies and two gentlemen will compose the delegation from each election precinct in the county.

The call, which was signed by Messrs. Rabe, President; W. G. Warren, J. H. Turner and W. J. Jackson, Secretaries, urgently appealed to all the temperance workers of the county to make a vigorous effort in behalf of the cause, and to see that their district is properly represented.

After considerable discussion the form of the call submitted, was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JANE MORRISON ROBB.

Elsewhere appears the notice of the death of one of the oldest inhabitants of the city, Mrs. Jane Morrison Robb, wife of the late Alexander Robb, so well known in the city. She died at the residence of Wm. McConnell, on Third avenue, on Saturday last. She had lived to the unusual age of ninety-one. A very large circle of admiring friends and loving relatives will be pained to hear of her death. One by one those who knew the city in its infancy are going and soon all will be gone.

MR. JAMES I. MARCHAND.

Westmoreland county lost a good citizen on Saturday, Mr. James I. Marchand, of Sewickley township. Mr. Marchand, in company with Mr. Laird, of the Greensburg Argus, was about to take the train for this city, and while attempting to cross the track in front of the station was struck by the engine, thrown about forty feet, and killed instantly. Mr. M. was about sixty years of age and leaves a family. His untimely end is regretted by all who knew his worth as a citizen.

(Correspondence We ekly Post.)

NEBRASKA.

EXPERIENCE OF A FEW PIONEERS—WHAT MEN HAVE DONE AND WHAT THEY CAN DO.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 30 th, 1875

In previous letters from this State I have tried to give a fair idea of its resources and capabilities. The testimony of those who have been here will be of value to those who are looking westward.

R. W. Hazen, Fremont, Dodge county, Nebraska, came from Ohio in 1858. He has never had a failure of crops in all those years. He speaks in his letter of scores of families who came into the country penniless, who are now comparatively wealthy. Mr. Hazen considers Nebraska the best of the agricultural States.

E. H. Barnard, same postoffice, came in '57. He never had an entire failure of crops, and partial failures but twice. He averaged 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 40 to 60 of corn.

Theron Nye, same postoffice, came in '57, with $27 in money as his sole possessions. Mr. Nye homesteaded first, and afterward bought Railroad lands. In 1865 he sold 120 acres of his land at $12 per acre and in 1867 200 acres at $30 per acre. His experience is a very common one.

Michael Hermann, Mapleville, Dodge county, came in '56, in an old wagon, drawn by an ox and cow. He had a wife and child, a little furniture, and six cents in money. He never had a failure of crops in the 17 years he has conducted his farm. He now owns 320 acres of land, lives in a house that cost him $2,000, has a barn that cost $800, has 80 head of cattle, 6 horses and 30 hogs, and doesn't owe a cent.

John Haney in 1857 pre-empted land near Columbus, Platte county. He now owns 500 acres, keeps 160 head of cattle, 25 horses, &c. He had $100 dollars when he arrived, which has grown to $25,000.

Wm. Hagge, Grand Island, Hall county, settled at that place in '57 with $25. He has now a beautiful farm of 240 acres, with excellent house and barns. He has made money every year that he has been there.

I could quote from hundreds and hundreds of letters similar testimony, but these samples suffice to show that in no section of the country is the farmer more certain of reward for his labor than in Nebraska. There are thousands of wealthy families in the State who came so poor that they were unable to build a house of any kind, and who lived their first years in "dug-outs"—excavations in the face of the bluffs.

They did days' works for their richer neighbors to get their own land broken up, and to get a pig and a cow; they turned and twisted in all sorts of ways to get a house, and so on. The first years crops gave them the means to enlarge the area of land under cultivation, and year by year they bettered their condition, till finally they found themselves in the enjoyment of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Four conditions that are found only in Nebraska, make this possible for any one.

1. The soil is rich and easily worked.
2. Crops are absolutely certain.
3. The country is so healthy that sickness seldom interrupts.
4. The markets are certain.

In other words, the farmer in Nebraska not only raises crops every year, but he can sell what he raises at remunerative prices.

There are in the State thousands upon thousands of acres of this magnificent land, which any man who choses may secure.

The Government has yet immense bodies which may be had without money or price, by simply settling on it, and the Union Pacific Railroad has a large amount at prices ranging from $3 to $10 per acre, according to location. The settler in Nebraska has his railroads, schools and churches all built and paid for, and he finds there the best land and the best climate on the continent. It is the Paradise of poor men and the Golconda of capitalists. For investment or for a home, I know of no better country.

O. F. Davis, Esq., the Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, publishes a paper called The Pioneer, which gives very full and reliable information concerning Nebraska. It sets forth fully how to get the lands of the Railroad and Government, how to get to them, and how to pay for them, with a mass of information valuable to all who desire to know anything about the country. Copies of the Pioneer will be sent free to any address. Send a postal card to O. F. Davis, Omaha, Nebraska, and get a copy. It will richly repay a perusal, and will give in detail information which I have only been able to touch. P.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$11 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 25
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	14 25
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 00
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	27 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 00

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	1 16½
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	123⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	118½
Five-Twenties, 1863	118½
Five-Twenties, 1864	122
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	122⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (registered)	121⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121⅜
Ten-Forties	119⅝
Ten-Forties (coupons)	119⅝
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	117¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	79⅝
Adams Express	99½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	56⅝
American Express	58
United States Express	43
Pacific Mail	41¾
New York Central	113
Erie	15¾
Harlem	131
Michigan Central	67⅝
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	75¾
Illinois Central	106¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅜
Southwestern	38¾
Northwestern preferred	50
Rock Island	1 3⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	65
Toledo and Wabash	9¾
Fort Wayne	97½
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾
C. C. and I. C.	3½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 7.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	123⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	118⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	122
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	122⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	121⅝
New Fives	118⅝
Ten-Forties	119⅝
Currency Sixes	122½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	97½
Missouri	100
Louisiana, old	48
Tennessee, new	57
Virginia, new	57
Virginia, old	39½
North Carolina, old	20
North Carolina, new	10

STOCKS.

Canton	50
Western Union Telegraph	81½
Quick Silver	14
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	27
Adams Express	99½
Fargo	56
American Express	58
United States Express	43
Pacific Mail	41⅝
New York Central	113⅛
Erie	15⅜
Harlem	131
Harlem preferred	65
Michigan Central	67⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	91½
Northwestern common	50¾
Northwestern preferred	80⅛
Rock Island	1 4
New Jersey Central	110⅝
St. Paul	34¾
St. Paul preferred	67⅝
Toledo and Wabash	9
Toledo and Wabash preferred	15
Fort Wayne	97⅜
Terre Haute	5
Terre Haute preferred	17½
Chicago and Alton	102⅜
Chicago and Alton preferred	130⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	40
Burlington and Quincy	112⅜
Lake Shore	69⅜
Panama	
Illinois Central	106
Union Pacific	75⅝
Central Pacific	93⅜
Tolcon	118⅝
Delaware & Lackawanna	118⅝

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 8, 1875.

REMARKS—Commercial affairs were somewhat quiet and the tone of trade was sluggish; as we have before noted there was a fair business transacted in fresh fruits and vegetables, also in dry goods, groceries and many other articles; values generally were unchanged. Provisions—The market was steady but not very active at a slight decline, as will be seen by reference to our table of contents; the leading houses have evidently a fair supply on hand, but at the same time are not disposed to force transactions; they contend that it is only a question of time. Flour—We can report a steady market and a fair trade demand; the leading houses are doing a good business and are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; we learn from our exchanges that offerings of new wheat in some of the Southern cities are quite heavy with sales in Nashville at $1 00@1 10 per bushel; new barley is also appearing and sales were made at 90c; it is stated that requisitions for cars at stations on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, for the purpose of moving grain, are unusually liberal and the prospects on that road are represented to be the best for many years. Butter is very dull and correct figures are difficult to obtain.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,421	Apples, bbls	30
Butter, pks	87	Oats, bushels	9,416
Bacon, tcs	30	Wheat, bbls	719
Cheese, bxs	526	Potatoes, bush	935
Hay, bales	896	Barley, bush	950
Rye, bush	78	Corn, bush	1,355

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We have to report a quiet but steady market for choice old crop; the amount on hand is small and is daily becoming less; the rates for that description of fruit being $4 50@5 00 per barrel; mixed lots had no fixed value.

APPLE BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales moderate, the range of prices being 45@55c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote the former at $2 40@2 55; the latter at $1 20@1 22 per gallon

ALES—As usual at this season of the year there is a fair trade demand; the card rates are: India ale $10 00@11 00 per barrel; porter $9@10; X ale $8@9; XX ale $9@10; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale in ample supply, as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BEANS—The market was a quiet one being entirely devoid of animation; sales have been restricted, owing principally to the abundance of fresh vegetables; we quote nominally small white navy at $1 90@1 95; good to medium $1 80@1 85; fair to good $1 70@1 75 per bushel.

BAGGING—The demand was fair and sales were regular; the card rates are: two bushel 33c; two half do 38c; three do 45c.

BEESWAX—Steady but not very active; we hear of an occasional sale at 28@32c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand has fallen off; buyers are not so anxious to invest; on the other hand sellers are more pressing; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The leading dealers are well supplied with the various kinds; the asking rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BUTTER—The market contains an abundant supply; commission merchants are anxious to sell, hence the market continues dull and depressed; we quote nominally extra gilt edged 17@18c; choice roll solid packed 15@16c; good to prime 11@14c; fair to good 8@10c; prices in fact are very uncertain.

BROOMS—Are dull, buyers purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

CHEESE—There is a good demand; prices are stronger; we can report sales as follows: Ohio factory 10½@11½c; New York Goshen 12@12¾c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c; Limberger 12@14c per lb.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The demand was only a moderate one; we note sales to a moderate extent at $2 75@3 00 per ton.

CIDER—The stock on hand is not a large one; we quote prime sweet at $8@10 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers report a moderate demand; we note sales at $8@10 per bbl; $2 75@3 per box,

EGGS—The demand has fallen off; we quote nominaly at 17c per dozen.

FLOUR—Leading dealers report a fair trade demand; we quote choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7@7 50 per bbl; Wisconsin $6; Minnesota, $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour, $6 25@6 75; corn meal $3 75. Oat meal $8 50@9 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a moderate demand for most descriptions. The leading houses are well supplied with the various articles that come under this heading. The rates are as follows.

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7⅝c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 25c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Sugars—Standard A 10½@10¾c; Standard B 10¾@10¾c; do extra C, 10¼@10½c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c; cut loaf 12c; Crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; granulated 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 70c; sugar drips, 60c; lower grades, 40@55c.

Starch—Pearl, 5c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap per box $4 50; Babbit's Best $7 per box; Babbit's New York City 9¼c per lb; German mottled, 7c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb pkgs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

GRAIN—We have to report a dull market with a demand confined altogether to the wants of the home trade; prices are weak and very uncertain; the sales were confined to small lots and the weak character of values has greatly tended to check even the demand: Wheat is very quiet but steady; we continue to quote as follows: choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 37@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 32@1 35; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 28@1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 27; spring wheat is reported steady; No 2 Chicago at $1 20. Corn is quiet with but little doing; prices are altogether nominal; prices are a good deal shaded; we quote shelled nominally at 76@77c per bush. for yellow; 74@75c for high mixed; 72@73c for low mixed and white; we quote ear at 76@78c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. Oats are dull at the decline previously noted; sales were made in jobbing lots of light mixed in sacks at 62c; we quote prime white at 62@63c per bushel; mixed 60@61c. Rye—prices are nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bush. Barley—We have heard of no sales for some time past; prices are too unsettled to quote; we omit them.

HOMINY—The market was steady with regular sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

MILL FEED—The market is reported active at lower prices; bran 95c@$1 per cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30; middlings $1 45@1 55; chopped feed $1 60@1 70; oil meal $1 90@2 per cwt.

HAY—The market being well supplied prices are weak and uncertain; holders of old crop are more anxious to realize; we quote baled on track at $20 00@21 00 per ton; No 2 $18@19; upland prairie at $16@17; loose hay $20@28 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts continue liberal; prices of both old and new crop are declining; we quote old at 80@90c per bushel; new crop are now offered at $2@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand has fallen off, prices are a shade lower; the card rates are as follows: shoulders in lb, 10¼@11c per lb; sides 13c; rib sides 13½c; clear 13¾c; hams 13¼@13¾c; breakfast bacon 13½@13¾c; dried beef 15@15¼c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen; ham sausage 10c. Mess pork at $21 50@21 75 per barrel. Lard—The market is easy; we quote at the following: prime refined in tierces per lb at 14¾c; in half bbls 15¼c; in buckets 15¾c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 16¾c; in 3 lb pails 17½c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 6 lb do 17c per lb.

TALLOW—Sales of choice at 8¾c; medium at 8c.

SEEDS—Are nominal; buckwheat $1 75@2; flaxseed $1 95@2.

POULTRY—Live chickens 60@75c per pair.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 8, 1875.

REMARKS—The market was quiet but easy yesterday without any new features of material interest to note; prices are not materially changed and transactions are rather sluggish.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet at the close on Tuesday and prices were weak and a shade lower, but on yesterday became firmer and transactions ruled at nearly former quotations. We quote United at wells at 95@97½c; Union, Karns, Relief and Grant at wells were dull and little was reported in these deliveries; immediate shipment continued proportionately firm, being quoted at $1 22½@1 25 on the cars at the river. Sales were rather limited, being reported at 16,500 bbls at Parker's and 1,300 bbls at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; eastern advices report a rather light demand on export account with lower prices offering, but refiners are firm and do not feel disposed to press sales even at present prices. We quote standard white on Pennsylvania Railroad at 9¼@9¾c; on the Connellsville Railroad at 9¾@9¾c.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 11¾@11¾c for prompt delivery and 11¾c for early July.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾ for spot and first half of July.

BALTIMORE.

Refined rules at 11¾@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues dull and prices nominal; we quote at $1 25@1 30 for city make and $1 10@1 15 for country; 70@80 for second hand.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The Herald says: The crude markets of the oil region were dull and drooping and transactions were reduced to a minimum; United opened at 98¾c but in the face of increased offerings dropped at the close to 95c which was the best bid; in Union, Pennsylvania, Karn's and Relief there was a general stagnation and what sales did take place were at reduced figures.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

800 bbls spot 1 25

OIL CITY.

500 bbls spot 1 25

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot 98¾c
3,000 bbls spot 96¼c
3,000 bbls spot ..... 95 c

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,500 bbls spot 1 27½
8,000 bbls spot 1 26¼

NEW YORK July 7.—Closing of the 6th: Petroleum—There is a light call from exporters but at prices under the views of sellers who claim unchanged rates restricting business. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¾c for prompt delivery, and 5¾@5⅞c for July; do in shipping order 9@9¼c; refined at 11¾c bid for prompt and 11¾c asked and 11¾c bid for July 15th; cases at 17@18½c; naphtha 8¾c; for Philadelphia delivery refined quoted at 11¾@11⅞c; at Baltimore refined is held at 11⅞c.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market nominal at $1 25.

OIL CITY, July 7. — Market quiet at $1 25.

ROUSEVILLE, July 7.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $1 20@1 22½.

TIDIOUTE, July 7.—The market was dull at $1 25.

PARKERS, July 7.—Market opened firmer and steady; United at wells held at 96¼@97¼c; immediate shipment $1 23¾@1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Market quiet; S. W. 11¾c; crude 5¼c; cases 17c; no sales; futures, none offering.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 8, 1875.

CATTLE.

The total arrivals for the week were 384 cars, 164 cars being local stock for sale here, against 197 loads last week. This supply was in excess of the demand and buyers took advantage of the occasion by demanding a reduction of ¼@¾c on common grades, while with a united effort by sellers last week's prices were maintained on the best grades though there are a good many yet unsold and dealeres holding firm while buyers are stubborn and not hasty in giving the prices asked. There are a good many half fattened cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs that are not wanted at any price and have to be forced off at very low figures. The common stock generally is losing fat and charges to the shippers this week, and unless a reaction takes place, and the run of this class slackens up shippers may expect rough treatment on this kind.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra beeves, graded steers, fat averaging from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 75@7 00
Choice beeves, smooth and well fattened, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 25@6 50
Choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 00@6 25
Butchers' stock and medium grades	5 00@5 50
Common, half fat, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 50
Stockers, no demand.	
Common cows and heifers	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The supply has been fully equal to the demand during the entire week and trade ruled moderately active until Tuesday when it assumed a very sluggish phase and to-day is very dull at last week's quotations. The only class of hogs for which there is any inquiry to-day is light Yorkers, and they are commanding the best prices, proportionately, with a ready market. Our quotations are from 10 to 15c lower than the prices of Saturday and Monday and we note a general dullness for all grades of heavy hogs at this writing. The following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 60
Light Yorkers	7 25@7 30
Heavy Yorkers	7 00@7 15
Common rough	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been only fair this week but the heavy supply of last week an the extreme hard markets in the East ha d the effect of producing the worst market that we have had here for five years and prices for scalawags were about equal to nothing, while outside figures on good sheep were away down. The market must certainly improve next week but from the events ju t noted there is not much encouragement.

The following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs	$4 25@4 75
Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs	3 25@3 75
Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 25
Scalawags are worth nothing.	

Arrivals—220 cars of through cattle; 164 cars local cattle; 140 cars hogs; 60 cars sheep.

Recapitulation—Sales 2,012 head of cattle; 8,149 head of hogs; 13,333 head of sheep.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 8, 1875.

CATTLE.

The offerings as usual succeeding a holiday were not large, reaching some 700 head, and even this limited amount was in excess of the demand, except choice beeves for which there is always a demand; we have also to note a further decline in prices; this, however, was hinted at in our last report so that dealers in a measure were prepared for the same; the offerings at present consist largely of grassers, Texas and Cherokees; even on the light supply a number of lots remain unsold that would be taken either home or to the Central Cattle Yards in search of a purchaser. The attendance of butchers and other purchasers was quite small. The hot weather was not without its effect on the market; dealers all complain of a very unsatisfactory market; the consumption of beef has been largely diminished; among those offered for sale were 25 cars from Chicago, 5 cars from Ohio and Indiana each, the balance being driven in from the adjoining counties; some 10 to 15 cars were Texas and Cherokees; the quality was a decided improvement on the offerings for some time past.

Following are the quotations:

PRICES.

Good to extra corn-fed cattle	$7 00@7 25
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Grass cattle fair to prime	4 00@6 00
Cherokees	3 50@5 00
Grass bulls	2 50@3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply as was expected fell short of last week, still it was in excess of the demand. The market may be set down as an exceedingly hard one at least on sellers; many of them reported an actual loss as they could not obtain even what they cost in the country; prices as compared with last week were considerably lower, being about the lowest we have had this year. The general impression, however, is that prices for this description of stock has touched bottom.

The quotations are as follow:

PRICES.

Prime sheep per cwt	$4 50@5 00
Medium to good do	4 00@4 50
Common per head	1 50@2 00

LAMBS—The number on sale was small; it did not require many to supply the market; the rates of prices were made from $1 50 per head to 6@6½c per lb.

HOGS.

The market for this description of stock continues very dull; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the season; quoted in a retail way at $7 00, 7 50@7 75 per cwt, a decline as compared with last week.

FRESH COWS.

Were in fair supply, and as usual, mostly common in point of quality; the market except for good milkers, continues dull, and prices are barely maintained. Some very good milkers were reported as having been sold at about $50, although choice ones cannot be had under $60@65; common to fair, and the offerings consist largely of this kind, $25@40.

VEAL CALVES.

Continues dull, with more offering, except of strictly prime, than can well be disposed of, and prices for the common grades are barely maintained; sales are reported all the way from $2 50 per head up to 6c per lb, as to quality and condition.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 7—5 P. M. — Consols for money 93 13-16; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; do 67, 106½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central 89; Erie 12⅝; preferred 22.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 2½ per cent.

Refined petroleum 8¾@9d.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 64 francs. 7½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—5-20s '62, 98½.

ANTWERP July 7.—Refined Petroleum 25 f.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton active; middling upland 7¼; Orleans 7 7-16d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export and 9,400 bales American. Flour—Extra State and western 22s. Wheat—No 2 to 1 spring 8s 5d@8s 11d. Corn mixed 32s 9d. Pork—western 75s; eastern 85s. Beef 72s 6d. Bacon c. c. 50s. Lard 58s. Cheese 60s. Tallow 41s. Refined Petroleum 9d; spirits 7½d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton steady at 15¾@15¾c; futures closed quiet; sales 13,000 bales; July 15¼@15 9-32c; August 15 9-32@15 5-16c; September 15 1-32c; October 14 31-32c; November 14 9-16@14 19-32c; December 14 9-16@14 19 32c; January 14 21-32@14 11-16c; February 14 29-32@14 15 16c Flour—receipts 7,000 bushels; dull; superfine western and State $4 50@4 75; common to good $5 00@5 15; good to choice $5 20@5 75; white wheat extra $5 60@6 50; extra Ohio $5@7; St. Louis $5 25@8 65. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady at $3 75@4 20. Wheat—receipts 219,000 bushels; dull and lower; No 2 Chicago $1 15@1 16; No 2 Minnesota $1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 17½@1 20; amber $1 35@1 36. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 08. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and firm. Corn—receipts 80,000 bushels; lower and in moderate demand; mixed western steamer 78@81c; do sail 81@82½c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western 66@68c; white 67@72c. Hay steady at 65@70c. Coffee firmer at 17½@20½c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 7 13-16c; prime 8 5 16. Molasses very dull. Rice steady. Petroleum steady; refined 11¾@11¾c; crude 5¾. Rosin dull at $1 74@1 85. Turpentine dull at 32@32½c. Pork steady at $20 85@20 90. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 8¾c; middles dull; long clear western 11¾c; short clear 11¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¾c. Butter steady; western 18@24c. Eggs firm; western 21¾@22c. Cheese firm at 12¾c. Whisky steady at $1 22. Wool firm; domestic fleece 59@63c; pulled 30@52c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 spring $1 04¾ spot; $1 04¾ seller August; $1 02¾ seller September; No 1 $1 05@1 06; No 3 98¾@98¾c; rejected 89c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 69¾@69¾c spot or seller July; 71¼c seller August; 72¾@72¼c seller September; rejected 66c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 55¾c cash; 54c bid seller July; 40¾c seller August; rejected 50@50¼c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 95c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1 15@1 20 spot; $1 seller September. Pork dull and unsettled and lower; $19 40@19 45 spot or seller August; $19 55@19 60 seller September. Lard dull and unsettled; $13 05@13 10 spot; $13 15 seller August; $13 30@13 35 seller September. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand. Whisky—demand good at full prices. Call Board—Wheat unchanged. Corn easier; 69¼c July; 71¼@71¾c August. Oats easier; 63¾c July; 39¾@40c August. Pork firmer; $19 40@19 50 August. Lard unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—western weak and off. No 1 western amber $1 33; No 2 do $1 32; mixed do $1 30; No 1 western red $1 31; No 2 do $1 30. Corn quiet and steady; western mixed 82¼c. Oats steady; western white 61@62c; western mixed 59@60c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet with fair order of trade. Pork at $21 00. Bulk meats—shoulders 9c; clear rib 12@12½c, loose. Bacon strady; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¼c; hams 14¾@15c. Lard quiet and steady; refined at 14¼@14¾c; crude 14c. Butter firm and active; western extras 20@22c; do firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee strong and higher; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes 16¾@19¾c; jobbing lots 17¼@20¼c. Whisky firmer.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Petroleum steady; 11¾@12c for refined; 9c for crude. Clover seed 12¼@12¾c. Timothy $2 75@3. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in steady request; red $1 28@1 33; amber $1 34@1 35; white $1 35@1 40. Corn in moderate demand and prices strong; yellow 84c; western mixed 82@84c. Oats firm; white 66@67c; mixed 62½@63c. Provisions steady; mess pork $20 50@21 50; beef hams 15@21c; smoked hams 13@14¾c; pickled do 11½@12¾c; smoked sides 12¾@13c; salted do 11½@12c. Lard 13¾@14¾c. Whisky $1 21 for western iron. Butter unchanged. Cheese, fine qualities steady; western fine 10@11¾c; do prime 9@9¾c. Eggs steady; western fresh 19@20c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 66@68c. Oats active at 54@58c. Rye dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $20@20 25. Lard quiet; summer 12½c; kettle 14@14¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11½c; clear 12½@13¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9¾, 9½, 12¾@13¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 15. Hogs firm; common $6 75@7; good light to extra butchers $7 15@7 25.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—Cotton firm at 12¾@13¾c. Flour dull at $4 00@6 00. Wheat dull 90@$1 00. Corn dull at 85c. Oats steady at 75c. Lard 14¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand at 9, 12@12¾c. Bacon firm: shoulders 10c; sides 13¾@14c; sugar cured hams 13¾c, all packed. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand at $1 15.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Cotton, flour and rye unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 27¼. Corn higher; held at 68c. Oats higher at 57½@58c. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork firmer at $20 50; dry salt, nothing done. Bacon firm at 9¾, 12¾@13¼c. Lard dull at 12¾c. Hogs firm; shippers $6 25@6 65; butchers $7@7 25. Cattle steady; good native steers $6; fair $5 50@5 75; good Texan $4@4 12½.

Wool.

BOSTON, July 7. — The demand for fleeces was quite limited and the new clip comes forward very slowly. The supply, however, notwithstanding the small receipts, is equal to the demand. Combing and delaine fleeces are in good request. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 48@52; Michigan and other western fleeces 46@49c; combing and delaine fleeces 55@60c; for washed 40@48c; unwashed, including Kentucky, 46@47c.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 7.—Flour steady; favorite brands firm; western superfine $4 25@4 50; common extras $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $6 00@6 75; Illinois $6 25@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@8; fancy Minnesota $6 25. Corn firm at 88@91c for mixed and yellow. Oats at 67@71c for mixed and No. 2 white; 73c for No. 1 white.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat 1½@2c lower and weak; No 2 white Wabash $1 28½; amber Michigan cash and seller July at $1 23½; seller August $1 26½; seller September $1 26½; No 2 red $1 23½; No 2 amber Illinois $1 25. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 73c; seller July 73½c; seller August 75c; seller September 76½c; low mixed 72c. Oats dull and nominal; No 1 60c; No 2 and Michigan 58c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08½; No. 2 $1 05. Oats quiet; No 2 in store 53c. Corn scarce; No 2 mixed in store held at 67c. Rye dull: No 1 in store 95c. Barley entirely nominal; No 2 in store $1 26.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Cotton steady at 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1@1 10. Corn dull at 72@74c. Oats quiet at 63c. Rye dull at $1. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 15.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Cotton steady; middings 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—no receipts. Corn active at 80@83c. Oats dull at 61@63c. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9½, 13¼@13¼c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7. — Flour $5@6 50. Wheat red $1 18@1 20; amber $1 15@1 20; white $1 20@1 25. Corn—ear 65c; shelled 66@67c from elevator. Oats 55@57c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm